

THE JOLLY BOOK OF
"BOXCRAFT"

PATTEN BEARD



THE JOLLY BOOK OF BOXCRAFT

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7487



Fr.

Boxville Town

THE JOLLY BOOK OF BOXCRAFT

By
PATTEN BEARD

*With Two Illustrations by MARGARET E. TARRANT Sixty-
six Photographic Illustrations from Models made
and arranged by the Author and
Twenty-three Diagrams*



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THIS BOOK
IS DEDICATED TO
ALL LITTLE CHILDREN
AND TO
"NIMBLEFINGERS" "HAPPY THOUGHT"
AND "PLAY"

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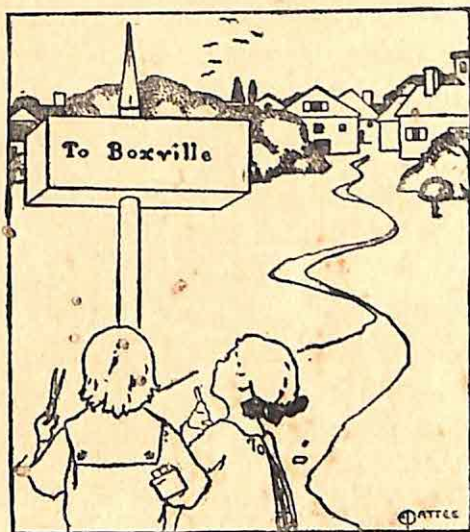
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Introduction

THE BOXCRAFT ROAD

NEAR Jollyplay in Boxland, on Boxcraft Road to Fun,
There stands a children's village—a very happy one.
Its buildings are all boxes—hotel and general store,
The day-school and the station, and many others more!
The name of it is Boxville. Its villagers are toys,
And those who build in Boxville are merry girls and boys.
You, too, may go to Boxland to make a house for play—
Look! Here, you'll see the guide-post! Before you lies the way.
Take cardboard boxes with you—maybe, some paste or glue,
A pencil, and a paint-box,—and take your scissors too.
I'll tell you all about it. We'll start—the turning's here—
It was a fairy told me about this village queer!



The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

Fairies and Boxcraft

MATERIAL—Cardboard boxes, paste, scissors, crayons or water-colour paints ; perhaps a ruler and pencil will help

DO you believe in fairies ? I do. I know three of them, and they are quite as wonderful as Cinderella's fairy god-mother. She could make a coach and pair out of nothing at all but a pumpkin and some mice, but the fairies that I know can do even more than *that* ! They can make a whole toy-shop full of toys from nothing at all but some cardboard boxes.

The fairies that I know are called Happy Thought, Nimblefingers, and Play. They have so much magic that they can transform even dull days and make them jolly ones. All three of them came to see me one very rainy day, and each of them sat upon a cardboard box while they all told me in chorus about the fairy art of boxcraft.

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"Have you ever noticed how much an ordinary shoe-box looks like a little building with a flat roof?" Happy Thought inquired.

"All you have to do to make a house," Nimblefingers put in, "is to cut doors and windows in its sides."

"And then, when you have made the house, you have all kinds of fun with it," laughed Play.

"Boxes will make chimneys for your house," Happy Thought pursued. "Boxes will make furniture—beds, tables, chairs, mantelpieces, pianos, benches—everything!"

"You need only boxes and scissors to make them," Nimblefingers interrupted.

"And when they are made—oh, *think* of the things you can use them for!" chuckled Play.

"A whole village can be made—cottages, school, shops, church, railway station, bridges, tunnels—everything," Happy Thought went on.

"And *all* that you need to do it with will be a pair of scissors, a pencil, some paints, and maybe some paste. I'll show you how," Nimblefingers volunteered.

"When the village is made, all your toys can

Fairies and Boxcraft

play in it ! Haven't you some roly-poly tumble toys, and some penny dolls, and toy animals ? ” Play demanded. “ I know you must have. ”

“ And the village is not *all* that you can make from nothing at all but some cardboard boxes. You may make almost any kind of toy : a theatre for dolls, a roundabout, an Indian wigwam, and games, and GAMES, and GAMES ! ”

So, the fairies, Happy Thought, Nimblefingers, and Play, told me how to make all these magic toys from nothing at all but cardboard boxes, and they asked me to tell the children about it, so that they might know how to change dull days into bright and happy ones when they had learned of the magic.

Cardboard boxes are to be found everywhere. They are in your home and in everybody's home. Butchers, bakers, candlestick-makers, milliners, chemists, jewellers, stationers, grocers, drapers, boot-shops, book-shops, toy-shops, all keep them. Everywhere, everywhere there are cardboard boxes—big boxes, little boxes, middling-sized boxes ; wide boxes, narrow boxes, deep boxes shallow boxes ; round boxes, oblong boxes, square

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boxes ! Boxes, BOXES, BOXES everywhere ! All you need to do is to ask for them.

People at home are throwing them away. The butchers, the bakers, the candlestick-makers, the milliners, the chemists, the jewellers, the stationers, and grocers, and the drapers, as well as all the others, are constantly sending boxes to your home. The boot-shops, and the book-shops, and the toy-shops, and ever so many others, are throwing boxes away just because nobody seems to realize what magic there lies in them for the children.

When Happy Thought, Nimblefingers, and Play first told me about boxcraft, I did not find any trouble in securing the kind of boxes that I needed for toy-making. I found that the shopkeepers were very glad to give me boxes when I asked for them. They smiled when I asked. They did not know that a toy circus tent could be made from a round hat-box. They did not know that a whole village might be erected out of six boot-boxes !

Among the boxes given me were three very large ones. One was deep and wide. It came

Fairies and Boxcraft

from the milliner's. It was not a bandbox, but a box used to pack hats away in. In it I kept all the boxes that came to me. The small ones I packed inside the large ones. It was a simple matter, after that, to find what I needed when I wished to make a table, or a chair, or a Punch and Judy show, or a school.

Another box that was given me was wide and flat. Into it I put all pretty papers that came my way—lace paper, coloured paper, sheets of waxed sandwich paper and glazine book-covers, crape paper, reels, cotton, pencils. Everything that could lie flat went into this wide, flat box, to be stored till needed. This box packed into the first box easily.

The third box was broad, and square, and deep. Into it I packed the playthings I had made after I had finished playing with them. It fitted into the side of the first box above the wide and flat one. All these could be put out of sight in my play-cupboard when night came and it was time to clear up.

These boxes I called my treasure boxes. I hope you will find three like them and keep your

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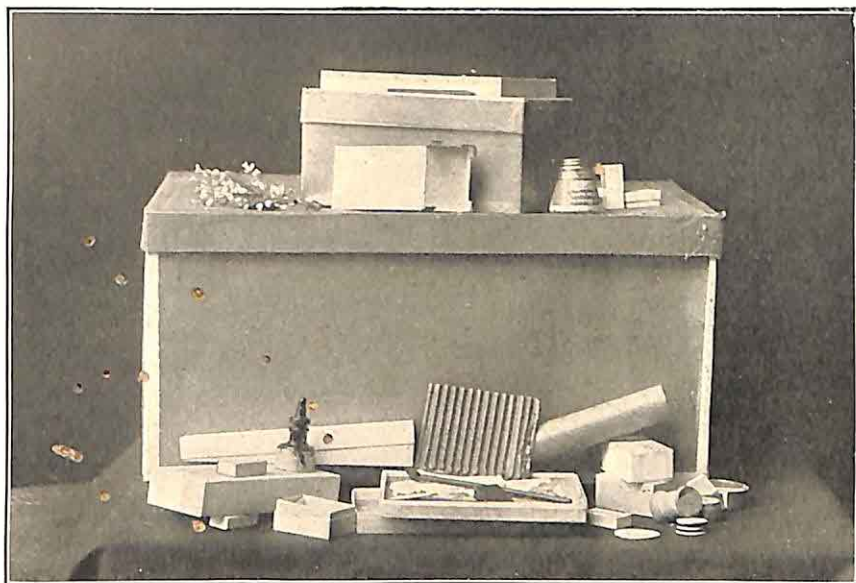
boxcraft materials as I kept mine, for Happy Thought, Nimblefingers, and Play told me about the plan, and I think it is a splendid one.

If you have some pretty samples of wall-paper, you can easily cover your treasure boxes with them. There *might* be some wall-paper like that in your play-room. If so, this would be the very thing. Then, the boxes may be placed anywhere you choose in your room.

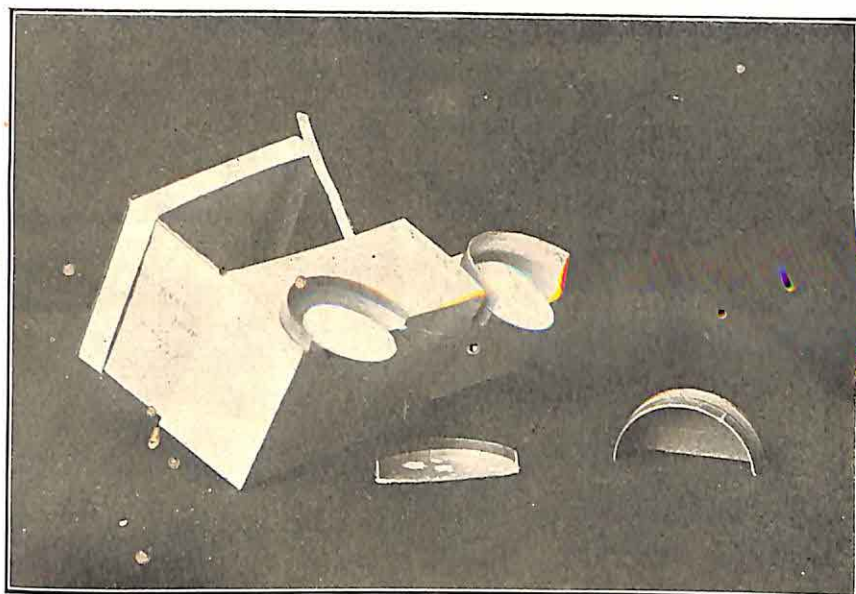
These treasure boxes are not meant to hold large toys. It is the little toys that you will like best to use in boxcraft play. The toy figures and the animals will pack into very small space. The corrugated cardboard for roofs, the green crape paper for grass, the pretty shells, pebbles, and artificial flowers for garden building, take but small space.

The tools for your boxcraft, scissors, paste, and paint-box, may go into the large, deep treasure box too.

Here in this book you will find the toys that the fairies have shown me how to make. There are many, many more. You can try the magic craft of the fairies for yourself in your own way.



Boxcraft Materials



An unfinished Boxcraft Toy

MADE BY West Bengal

State

6918

Fairies and Boxcraft

If your boxes are not always exactly like mine, make them answer by adapting the general plan of the toy to the box which you have. Learn to make much out of little. That is the motto of boxcraft play. THAT is what Cinderella's fairy godmother did when she changed a pumpkin into a golden coach. That is what fairies *always* do! They find magic in *little things*—so suppose you try it too!

Sing a song of boxes and busy fingers too,
Some scissors, and a paint-box, and just a bit of glue!

Sing a song of playtime for happy girls and boys,
A-snipping with their scissors, a-making boxcraft toys!

LIST OF MATERIALS

- Cardboard boxes. (To make buildings and toys.)
- Corrugated cardboard. (To make roofs and fences.)
- Plain cardboard. (To use in cutting side walls, roofs, wheels for carriages, etc.)
- Glacine paper book-covers. (To use in making window-glass for buildings.) The transparent coloured gelatine paper which is used in making

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the Christmas bon-bons will also be useful for windows.

Coloured papers and tissue papers. (To use in decorating.)

Reels. (To make standards for trees and bushes in landscape building, to make flower-stands, cannon, stools, tables, legs for dolls' beds, men for playing boxcraft games.)

Round-headed paper-fasteners of brass. (To make door-knobs and door-latches for buildings. To fasten handles to baskets. To fasten wheels to vehicles.)

Pencils. (To use for pillars for buildings. To use for making game-boards.)

TOOLS

Just a pair of scissors, some glue or paste, and a box of crayons or water-colour paints.

The White Cottage of Boxville

MATERIAL—One boot-box with its lid, a twelve-inch square of cardboard, three small boxes, and a piece of glazine paper to make window-glass

HERE is the little Cottage of Boxville. I think it would have been better if *The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe* had chosen to live in a boot-box like this than to have made her home in an old shoe! The cottage certainly seems cosy, and far more comfortable than a shoe would be. I know that her children would have preferred a dwelling like this. I am sure you like it better yourself, so I am going to tell you how you may build one just like it.

Find a boot-box and take its lid off. Set the box upon its side with the bottom of the box facing you. This is to be the front of the cottage.

Upon the front you will need to draw two windows, and a door. Take your ruler and a pencil. Measure a window-space two inches from either end of the box. Make each window-

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space two inches wide and two inches high. Half-way between these, draw a door-space with its base at the base of the box. Make this two inches wide and three inches and a half tall.

Down the centre of each window-space, from top to base of the square, draw a line which divides it into half. This forms the window-shutters, which you will need to cut open. *To make window with shutters, see Diagram One, B, page 181.* Cut top line. Cut down the centre line and cut across the base of the square. Fold the sections of cardboard outward against the sides of your box, and you will have made a window with shutters. Cut out two squares of glazine paper rather larger than the window-spaces. Rule lines to mark the window-panes and paste the paper inside the cottage over the window-space. Curtains can be made of coloured tissue paper.

Half-way between windows is the door-space. *To cut door, see Diagram Two, A, page 182.* Cut across the top line of your square, down one side and across the base. Fold the cardboard outward, and you will have a door that will open and close.

The White Cottage of Boxville

If you happen to have a round-headed paper-fastener that has two pointed prongs that are meant to press through papers to keep them together, take it and press its prongs through the little door where a door-knob should be. Bend the prongs together to one side and you will have a door-latch. By turning the round knob, you may fasten the door or open it as you like.

The roof of the cottage is supported upon two pieces of cardboard cut to fit each end of the box.

•• See *Diagram Three, A*, page 183. To make these, take your cardboard and cut a piece the width of one end of your box and four inches higher. Make a second piece of cardboard like it to fit the other end of your box. Glue both on the box, one on each end. Then, with scissors, cut each piece off diagonally downward from the top at the rear of the box to the front of the box. This cuts off a corner and makes a sloping rest for each end of the cottage. Upon these the lid of the box is slipped to make half of a sloping roof. See *Diagram Three, AA*, page 183, showing box-lid placed upon side-wall pieces.

Slip your box-lid over the two points, when

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both are thoroughly dry. See, it makes the best kind of a roof for your cottage!

If you wish to add a chimney, any long, narrow box that is small enough to form the right proportion to the roof may be used. Measure its base upon the cottage roof near the top. Cut the cardboard of the roof so that the box end may be slipped through it and stand erect, and you have a chimney. If you use a box which has a sliding lid like a drawer, its outside will be like a real little chimney. You may mark off bricks upon it with a pencil, and colour it bright red. A wad of cotton-wool will form the smoke for a chimney.

I painted blinds and door of the cottage that you see in the picture. Blinds were green and the door was brown. You may use almost any kind of paint to do this. The colours from your water-colour painting-box will answer. You may use crayons too, if you like. Other paint takes somewhat longer to dry. It is not so well adapted to the building.

In front of my cottage, I made a garden with some artificial flowers that had once been on my summer hat in a wreath. You may easily make

The White Cottage of Boxville

a garden for your cottage, or you may have tubs or flowers like the one in the picture. It is the lower half of a pill-box filled with forget-me-nots.

The cottage is furnished with furniture cut from small boxes. These may be three inches long or smaller. My furniture is all painted, but you need not paint yours unless you wish.

The bed is made from a box and its lid. To make it, first take the box and turn it bottom upward. At each corner cut a leg for the bed, and remove cardboard from between these cuttings, so that each leg is two-sided. *To cut bench form, see Diagram Six, A, page 190.* When you have cut this lower half of the bed, take the lid of your box and turn it so that its rims come upward instead of downward. Remove the rims from each long side, and you will have left the head and foot boards of the bed. Glue this piece to the lower half you first cut, and the bed will be finished. Sheets and pillow may be cut from tissue or lace paper.

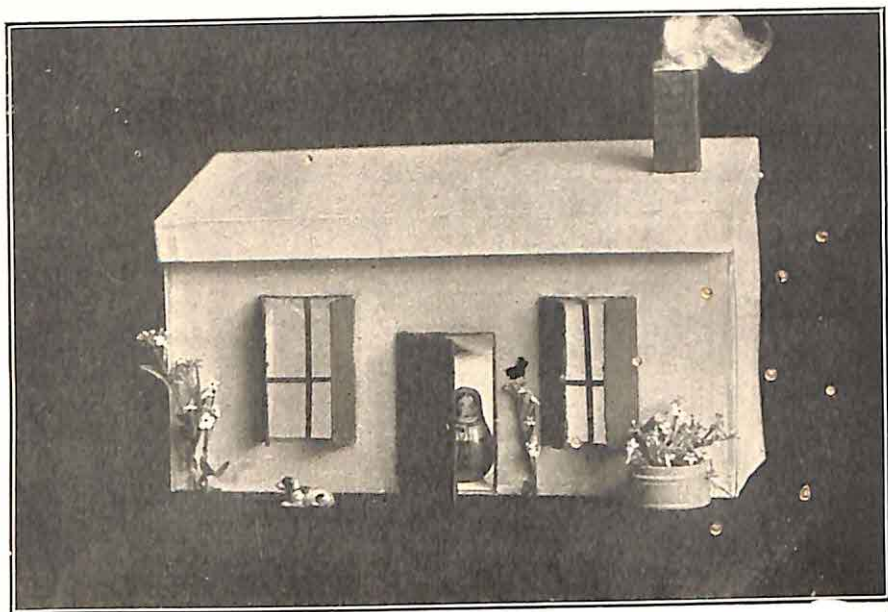
A chair is made from any small box. Cut through the long side at centre to the bottom of

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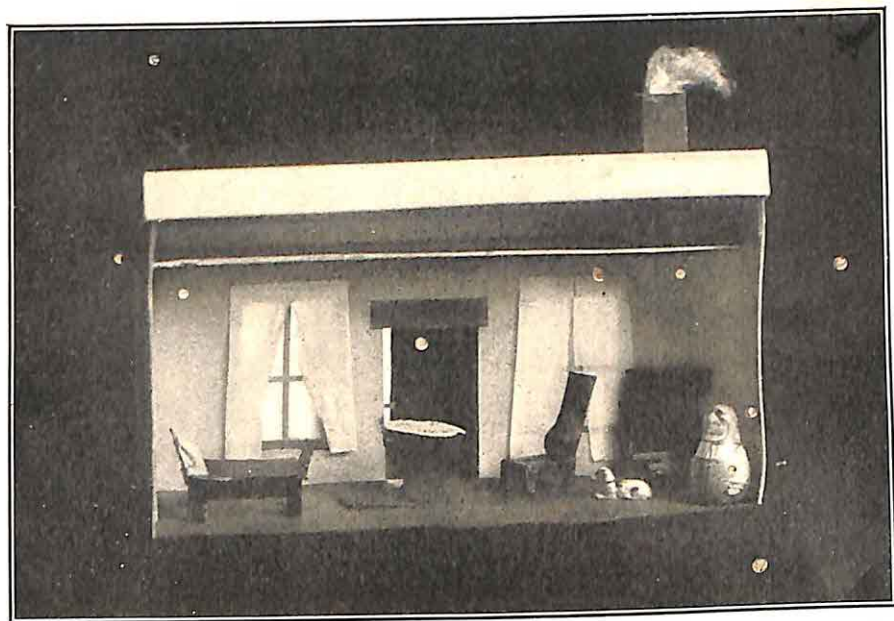
the box. Do the same at other long side. Then cut off the sides from the first cut round to the second cut. Turn up the half with sides removed to form the back of the chair. The other will be the seat and legs. Legs are cut to right and left of each forward corner. Cardboard is evenly removed from between them. Rear legs are cut in each rim at the side of the box in the same way, except that these rear legs have but one cut needed. They are not cornered as the front legs are. *For cutting a chair, see Diagram Six, C, page 192.*

A table for the cottage is made from a reel by standing the reel on end. Over its top is placed a small round box upside-down. *A square box-lid may answer quite as well.* The table may be made from an ordinary reel, or two twist reels glued end to end. *For table, see Diagram Six, DD, page 193.*

A mantelpiece with fireplace for the cottage may be cut from a small box three inches high. Stand the box on end and cut from its rear, near the base, an opening like that of a fireplace. *For cutting a mantelpiece with fireplace, see Diagram Six,*



Boxville Cottage is made from a boot-box



Boxville Cottage is furnished with boxcraft furniture

The White Cottage of Boxville

G, page 195. Use the back of the box, as it has no printing upon it. If your box is painted it will not matter whether or not you make your cutting in the front, as the print will not show when cleverly painted over.

In my cottage there lived a tumble-toy lady. Her name was Polly Ann. You can see her in the picture with her china dog. You may use roly-poly tumble toys or penny dolls to play with in the cottage. Figures cut from magazine pictures are just the thing, too. Colour them with your paints or crayons.

Besides tumble toys, Noah's Ark figures and picture people cut from magazines, villagers for Boxville cottages may be found at any toy-shop or sweetstuff shop. These are small dressed dolls, or all manner of small figures—odd little men or women—just the very ones to use in playing Boxville plays. You can buy them for one penny each.

I built a tiny cottage with two windows and a door,
I called it *Boxville Cottage*, and I placed it on the floor:
All round about my cottage, a cardboard village grew—
I'll tell you how to make it, so that you can make one too!

The Boxville Shop

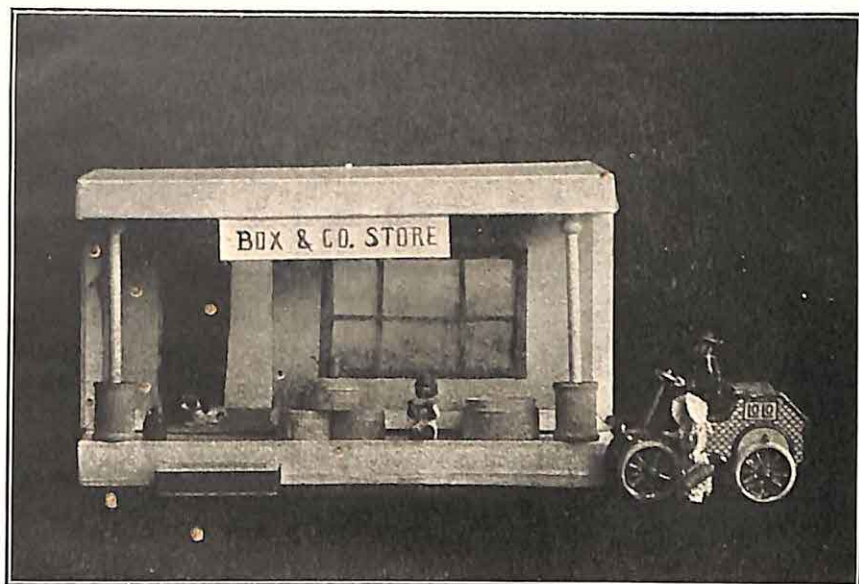
MATERIAL—*One boot-box with two boot-box lids, two long pencils, two reels, glazine and coloured paper, and small boxes*

THE village shop of Boxville is made from a boot-box. One boot-box lid makes the foundation it rests upon. Another forms the roof of the shop.

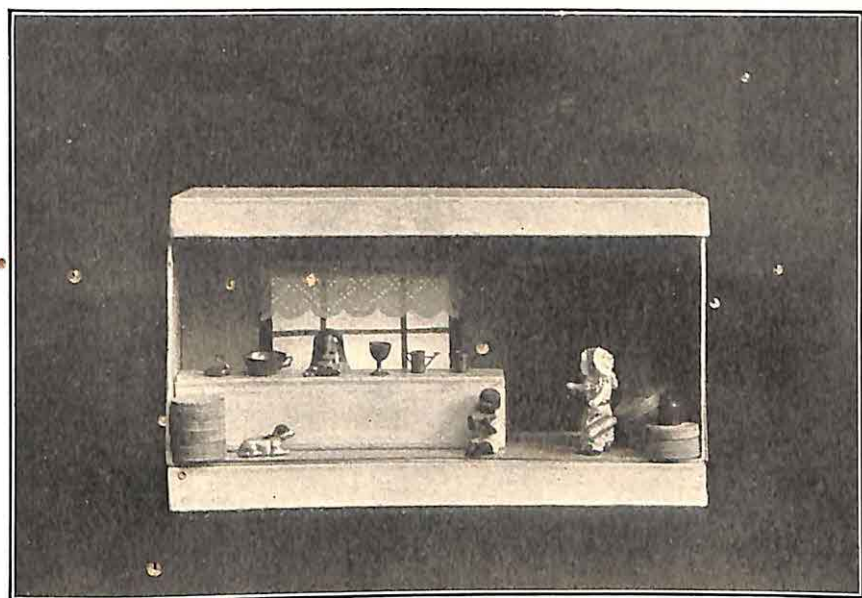
If you wish to make a village shop, also, place a boot-box upon its side, and then the bottom of the box will become the front of your shop.

You will need to have a large shop window in front. Make this first. Two inches from the right-hand end of the box, mark with your pencil a wide oblong space five inches by three. Cut out this window-space on all four sides. *For cutting a window-space, see Diagram One, A, page 181.*

Cut a piece of glazine paper a little larger than the size of your window. Paste this inside the box building over the window space to make glass. Cut strips of coloured paper and paste them round



The Village Shop made of a boot-box and two boot-box lids



Inside view of the Village Shop. The counter is a hatpin box 30

The Boxville Shop

the window on the outside of the box to make window-frames.

Now you are ready to make a door for your shop. Draw a door-space on your box with your pencil. Make it two inches from the left-hand end of the box. Make it four inches high and two inches wide. *To cut single door, see Diagram Two, A, page 182.* Cut across the top line, down the side line that is next the window, and across the base. When you bend the cardboard you have cut, you will have a door that will open and close. Colour the door, if you like. It may be painted brown.

After this, you are ready to place the roof on your shop; but first, lay one of the box-lids upon its rims on your work-table and put the little shop upon it, well back, so that there will be a porch in front. Then, take your other boot-box lid and fit it over the top of the box building so that it projects over the front. Two long pencils, with ends run into the openings of two reels, make pillars to place at either corner of the porch.

The step up to the porch is any small box you may have.

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Inside the shop, a long hat-pin box makes a counter. Flowers, leaves, pretty pebbles, shells, and little toys such as you may find among your own playthings may be displayed upon the counter.

A roly-poly tumble toy will make a shopman, or, if you like, you may find both shopman and customers in magazine pictures, and you can mount them on thin cardboard and cut them out. There is no end to the games you can invent when your shop is finished. Polly Ann of boot-box cottage, Boxville, has just come to the shop to buy a loaf of bread. There it is—that pretty brown pebble! Those green leaves are vegetables! The beads in that box are apples! The shells are little cakes!

To Boxville! To Boxville! To have a lot of fun!
I'm going to the general shop to buy a penny bun!
The bun is just a pebble on the counter of the store,
And the penny's made of paper, so, perhaps, I'll make
some more!

The Boxville School

MATERIAL—*One boot-box with its lid, a half-sheet of cardboard, three small boxes about three inches long, the cover of some narrow little box which has an inner drawer, a pencil, a reel, a box two inches long, and a square piece of black paper*

D ID you ever before see a toy school? I don't believe you have ever seen anything like Boxville School, so I am going to tell you how you may build one like it.

First, you will need a boot-box to form the house itself. Its lid is the roof. To this, at either end of the box, are glued two side walls which hold the roof in place, slanting. The cover of some tiny narrow box which is made with an inner drawer is the chimney. Inside, the desks are made from three boxes about three inches long. Their three lids make the benches. A teacher's desk may be made from any small box you have. Its lid is the teacher's chair. A reel forms the stove, and a pencil is the stovepipe.

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Begin by taking the lid from your boot-box. Place the box upon the table before you so that it stands upon one long side, with its bottom facing you. This bottom will need to have windows made in it.

These two windows must have shutters. The window-spaces must be drawn on the face of the box, which fronts you. From these the shutters are cut. Two inches from either end of your box, mark upon the part which faces you two oblongs, each three inches high and two inches wide. Mark a vertical line down the centre of each window-space. This forms the shutters, which you will need to cut. *For cutting shutters, see Diagram One, B, page 181.* Cut the top line, down the centre line, and across the base line. Press the two sections of cardboard outward against the sides of the box building, and you will have made the window with shutters. Colour these shutters, if you choose. Use crayons or water-colour paints.

Next, you will need to make the cardboard side walls which support the box-lid roof. Take your sheet of cardboard and measure with pencil outline

The Boxville School

upon it the shape of one end of your box. Add to this four inches at the top, and cut this piece from the cardboard with its added height.

Make a second piece of cardboard identical with the first. Glue each to one end of the box upright. Cut from each the front upper corner point. See *Diagram Three, A, page 183, which shows the shape of the side walls when cut.*

Cut a door in one of these side walls, near its central part, where you see the door in the picture of Boxville School. To make this, first take pencil and ruler and make an oblong four inches high and two inches wide. To cut door, see *Diagram Two, A, page 182.* Cut top line, down one side line, and across the base line. Fold the door outward. The cardboard under the door in the side wall may be cut out to leave the door-space. If you do this, your door will bend open more easily.

If you happen to have a round-headed paper-fastener, press its pointed prongs through the little door where a door-knob should go. The round head of the paper-fastener will form a door-knob. Its prongs, bent to one side, form the latch. It

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

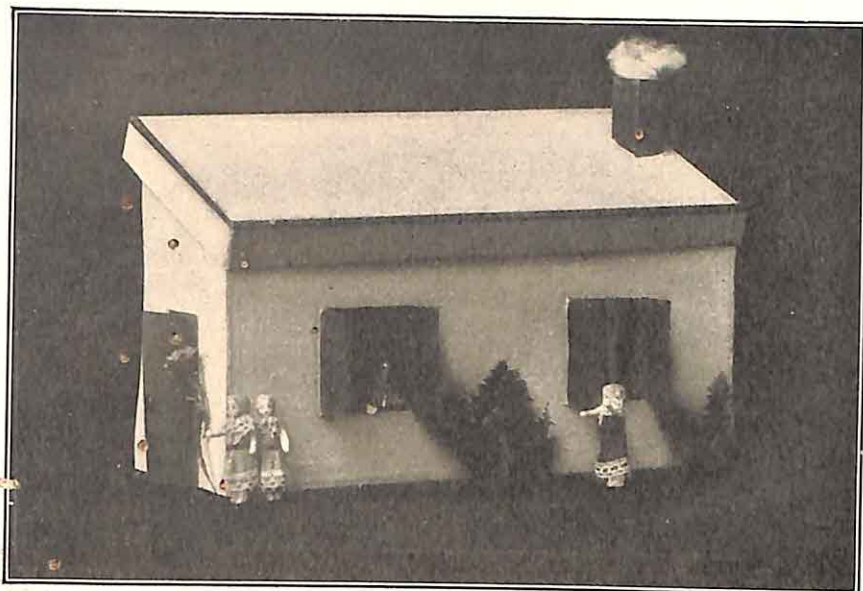
will catch the door securely when the "door-knob" is turned.

Now that the lower part of the school building is finished, you may begin upon the roof. This is the box-lid. Place it upon the points of the side walls so that it fits down upon them. You will readily see how to do this. *For placing a roof on a boot-box building, see Diagram Three, AA, page 183.*

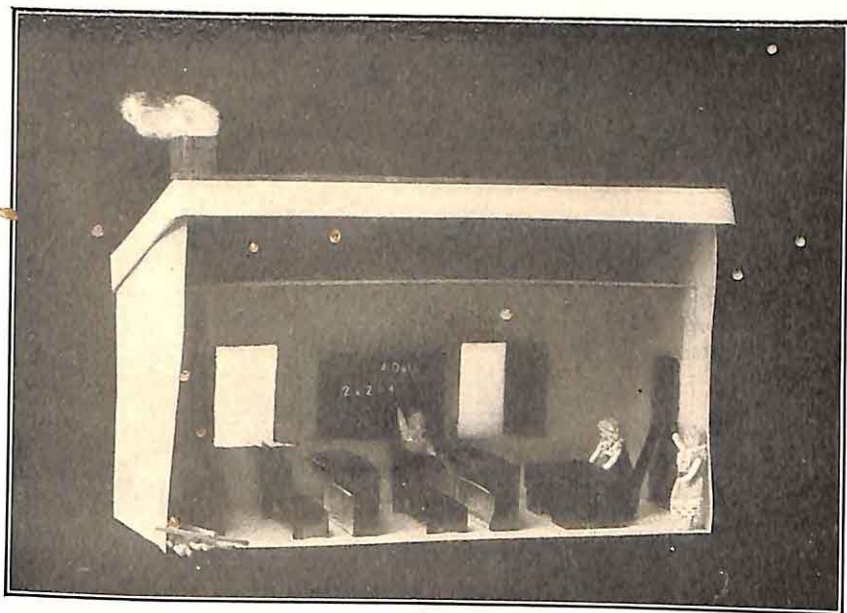
When the roof is placed, you will be able to judge where the chimney-hole should be cut in the box-lid roof. It should go near the top at the end of the box that is opposite the door. The cover of some narrow box which has a sliding inner drawer will make the chimney. It will be just the right shape, square and hollow.

Mark off upon the sides of this box the bricks of the chimney. Colour them red, if you like. If you use a ruler, the work is easily and quickly done. You need not mark the bricks unless you like. Your box may be painted merely.

To place it on the roof, you will need to cut out of the school roof a piece of cardboard the size of the end of your box. Decide where the chimney should go. Mark the end of it with



The Boxville School. It is made from a boot-box



Inside view of the Boxville School. The desks are all cut from small oblong boxes. The seats are boxes also ; and the stove is a reel with a pencil for a stove-pipe

The Boxville School

pencil upon the roof at this point. Cut the cardboard out. *For cutting hole for chimney in a box-lid roof, see Diagram Three, AA, page 183.* Press the end of the chimney down through this hole. Press the chimney backward to make it stand straight, and glue it. Some tiny bit of cotton-wool stuffed into the upper hole of the chimney box will form smoke.

Of course, you will be anxious to furnish your school inside. You may make it like a real village school such as you see in the country. It will have desks, benches, a stove, and a black-board—to say nothing of a teacher's desk and chair!

The lower halves of the three small boxes form desks. It is really a simple matter to make these. They are the kind that have a shelf beneath the top. They are open.

Take the lower half of one of these boxes. Place it upon one of its long sides. The upper side will be the top of the desk. The ends of the box will need to be cut to the shape of the sides of a desk. *For cutting a desk out of a small oblong cardboard box, see Diagram Six, E, page 194.*

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

Fit a bit of cardboard beneath the top of the desk where the shelf should go, and glue its ends to the box desk. The desk may be painted black, if you choose. Make the two other desks like this one.

The benches or forms are next cut from the box-lids. To make a bench, make a cut with scissors in the rims at the centre of each end of the box. Cut each as far as the upper part of the lid. Half the lid will be the back of the bench. Half will be the seat and legs.

First, cut the legs. Then bend the other half of the lid upward, cut off the rim at either end, bend the long rim upward. This will make a bench with high back. *For cutting the legs of bench and its high back, see Diagram Six, B, page 191.* In following diagrams, always cut where you see the heavy black line. Bend where you see a dotted line. The bench may be painted to match the desks. Make other benches like the first one.

The teacher's desk is made from the lower half of another box—one about two inches long. It is made like a table, except that no legs are cut in its end rims. *For cutting the teacher's*

The Boxville School

desk, see *Diagram Six, A*, page 190. The desk may be painted, if you like.

The chair for this desk is cut from the lid of the same box that made the desk. Cut the rim half off, beginning at the centre on one long side. The part of the lid left without rim will be the back of the chair. Cut legs at the corners of the other half of the lid and at each side on the rim. Remove the surplus cardboard from between them. To cut chair, see *Diagram Six, C*, page 192. Colour the chair to match desks and benches.

Your school is *almost* done. The stove will need to be put up—I'm quite sure that you never heard of a village school *without* a stove! The stove of this toy school is just a reel painted black. Place it under the chimney, with the point of a long pencil run into its upper hole to represent a stovepipe. There! That is easy to do, I am sure!

The blackboard is a piece of black paper cut oblong and pasted between the windows. If you have some old time-table in your home, perhaps you will find in it a small map that may be cut out and pasted to the walls of the school.

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

You can make school-books by folding pieces of paper together. These can be placed inside the desks. Penny dolls make excellent scholars. A tumble-toy figure may make a schoolmistress or a schoolmaster.

In the lower picture of Boxville School, you can see three penny dolls. School has not commenced. Violet is trying to do a sum at the board. Pansy is pretending to be "teacher." Lily has just finished her lunch.

When does your school open? Now! The scholars will have to hurry or they'll be late!

I made a little Boxville School, and now in it each day
I'm educating penny dolls, and it is splendid play!
I teach them all my lessons every day when I am done—
They have finished with my reader, and can multiply by one.

The Little Boxville Church

MATERIAL—*One boat-box with its lid, one narrow box about six or seven inches long, one oblong box-lid three or four inches long, three small box-lids of about the same size (three inches), a twelve-inch square of cardboard, and some coloured tissue paper, with a reel*

DING ! DING ! Can you hear the bell in the steeple of the Boxville Church ringing ? It does not ring very loud, because it is such a small bell, but it *does* ring beautifully ! You can try it yourself. Suppose that you make a little church like this for your village !

Take a boot-box. Remove its lid. Lay the boot-box upon one of its sides. The bottom of the box will become the side of the church. It will need to have three long windows cut in it.

Draw these window-spaces long and narrow, about one inch wide and three inches high. Cut the two end windows equally distant from the ends of the box, and draw the outline of the centre

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

window midway between these two. Cut the cardboard at the top of the window-spaces to a point. *For cutting windows, see Diagram One, A, page 181.*

If you have some coloured tissue paper, you may cut three pieces the same shape as the window-spaces you have cut out. Let them be a little wider and longer, however. Paste each inside the box right over the open window-spaces. This will make stained-glass windows. You can paint the window-frames with black ink, or paint on the outside of the box round the windows.

If you prefer, you can make the window-frames by pasting narrow strips of coloured paper round the windows, instead of using the paint.

The Boxville Church, as you can see, has a sloping roof. This roof is the lid of the boot-box supported on two side walls, which are made of cardboard and glued to each end of the box. You will need to cut these side walls. *See Diagram Three, A, page 183.*

Measure the exact width and height of your box on the twelve-inch square of cardboard. Measure one end only, and place the end of the

The Little Boxville Church

box so that it comes at the edge of your cardboard. At the top, add four inches to the height, and cut out this oblong piece you have drawn. Make another like it. Next, cut off the two front upper corners diagonally down to the mark you first made, showing the height of your box building at the front of your box.

Cut a church door in one of these sides. Make it rather high—about the height of the church windows. Let the base of the door come at the lower edge of the side wall. Cut up through the cardboard vertically for about three inches. Then cut the arch of the door and bend as if it were on a hinge. *See Diagram Two, A, page 182, for cutting door.*

Paste each side wall in place on the box building so that the points of each come at the rear of the box. When the side walls are firmly dry, cut out the cardboard that is under the door-space of the side wall. The roof is not quite ready to go on yet, however. You will first need to arrange for the steeple or bell-tower.

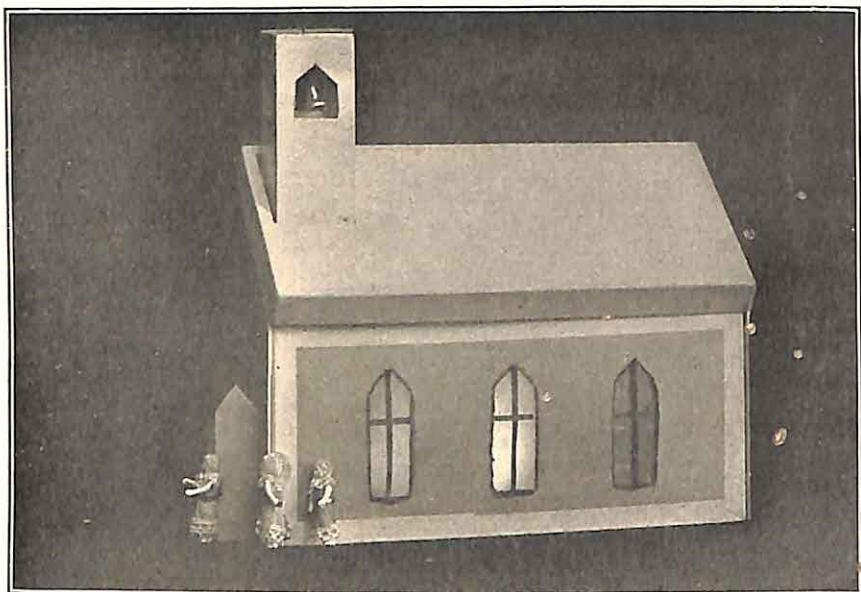
Take the lid of your boot-box and also the oblong box you intend to use for a steeple. This

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

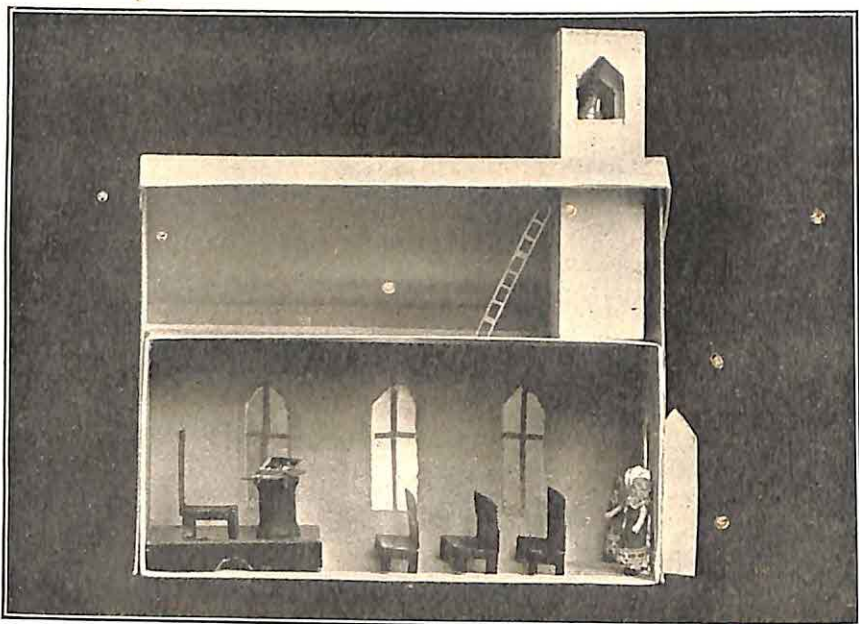
may be either a long box, such as pastilles are often sold in at chemists', or it may be a box such as is used for hat-pins. The tower of the church should come over the door. Near the top corner of the boot-box lid which is to be the roof of the church, mark off the shape of one end of the oblong box which is to be the tower. Cut out this square from the boot-box roof, and cut out about a quarter of an inch more at the bottom, otherwise your steeple will not stand exactly straight.

Now, slip the roof over the points of the side walls. See! that is it! And, next, slip the tower in place down through the opening which comes in the roof over the door. See *Diagram Three, AA, page 183.*

If your tower is to have a bell, you can buy a bell at almost any toy-shop. It will probably cost you a penny. You will need to cut openings in the upper part of the bell-tower box. Cut one on each side, as you see it in the picture of my Boxville Church. The belfry windows will be cut like ordinary square windows, except for a point at the top. *For cutting plain windows, see Diagram One, A, page 181.*



Boxville Church is made from a boot-box. Its bell-tower is an oblong box. It has stained-glass windows of red tissue-paper



Boxville Church has a pulpit, reading-desk, and pews that are made in boxcraft style from boxes and a reel

The Little Boxville Church

The bell is next tied like a locket to a double cord or a bit of string. One end of this string is used to fasten the bell to the top of the tower. It is sewed, with the help of a large darning-needle, to the cardboard top of the belfry. The other end of the cord will be the bell-rope, and this goes down through the cardboard at the base of your tower box and through the cardboard at the top of the boot-box building. It can be threaded to the darning-needle and pressed through the holes made by the needle till its end hangs down into the church vestibule, as you see it in the picture. When you let the sexton pull this bell-rope, ding, ding goes the bell, and the noise that it makes is just the right size for a Boxville Church!

Now you are ready to furnish the inside of your church. Begin with the platform for the pulpit. This is the box-lid you have—the one about three or four inches long. Place it where the platform should go, opposite the door. The reel will be the pulpit. Paste a little round cardboard disk over the opening at one end of the reel and this will be the top of the pulpit. Paint the reel black.

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

Use a long, narrow box-lid for the pulpit chair. See *Diagram Six, C, page 192*. Cut the rim from box-lid, beginning near the centre on one long side. Cut till you have reached the point opposite. The part of the lid from which the rim has been removed will be the back of the chair. Bend it forward.

The other half of the lid will be the seat of the chair. Legs are cut in the front rim and in the side rims that remain. To make front legs, keep the corners, and cut up to the part which is the seat, the upper part of the lid. Remove the cardboard from between these two cuttings. Then, make the back legs of the chair in the rims at side. Place the little chair behind the pulpit, and colour it, if you wish, to match.

At least three pews will be needed for the church. They are to be made from the three small box-lids. See *Diagram Six, B, page 191, for making high-backed benches*.

With a pencil or pin-point mark the centre of each short rim on these box-lids. Then, taking one lid, cut through the rim at the two points till you have reached the top of the lid. Half of the

The Little Boxville Church

division made will be for the back of the bench and half for the seat and the legs. Cut the legs in one half as you cut the legs for the pulpit chair. Remove from the other half of the lid the remaining end rim. Bend the rim that is left at the top upward, to make the high back of the bench, and colour the bench to match the pulpit and chair.

Place the benches one behind the other inside the church. Let the sexton ring the bell for Sunday-school to begin. What was the lesson you had last Sunday? Do you remember about it? Perhaps you might not so easily forget *next* Sunday's lesson, if you taught it yourself to a class of penny dolls in a Boxville Church like this. Anyway, you can *try*!

Boxville dolls on Sunday go
To this Boxville Church, you know,
Two by two, as couples should,
Boxville dolls are *always* good!

Little Boxville, as you see,
Is as good as it can be :
Little girls and little boys,
Learn this text from Boxville toys!

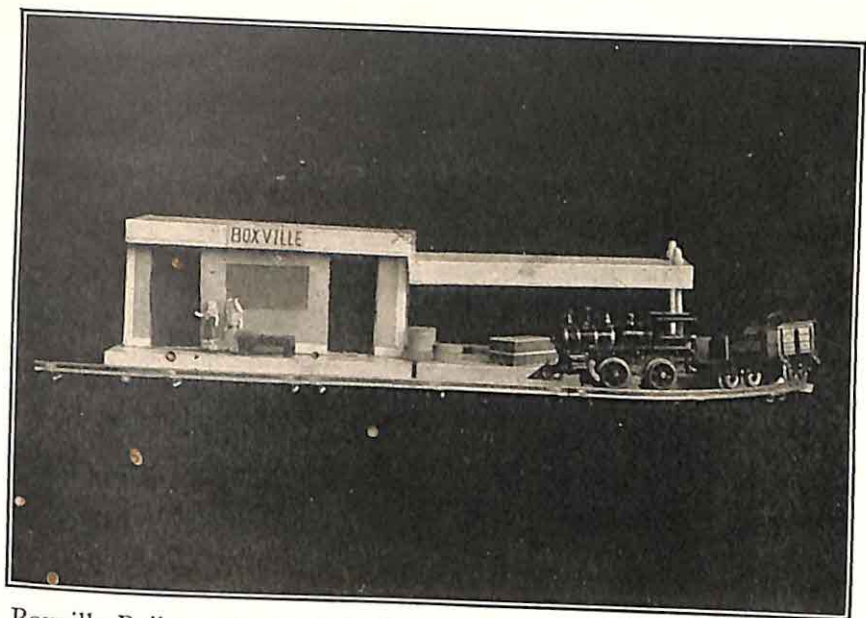
The Boxville Railway Station

MATERIAL—*One boot-box and four boot-box lids, one small box about four inches square and without a lid, the shallow lids of two small boxes three inches long, two long pencils, and a small square of glacine paper*

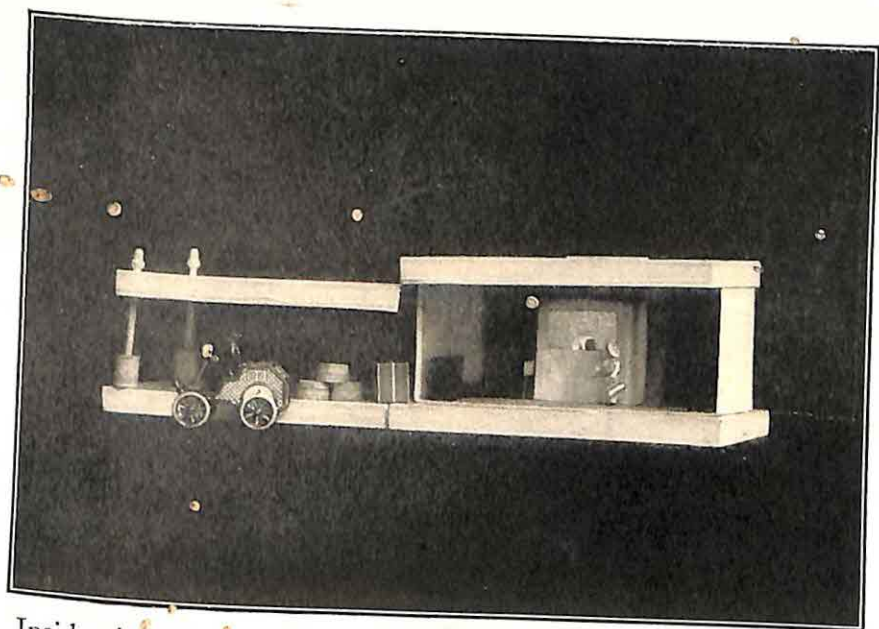
BOXVILLE RAILWAY STATION is a real railway station. It is not a tin thing such as you buy ready-made in a tōy-shop. Boxville Station has a waiting-room with a real booking-office and seats. You can make the same kind of little station as you see in this picture. It is easy to make.

The building itself, you see, is the lower half of a boot-box placed upon its side. The platform is made of two boot-box lids placed end to end upon the floor, and the roof of the station is one boot-box lid. The other boot-box lid is the roof of the platform, and this is supported by two long lead-pencils.

Do you want to make a Boxville Station? To begin, you must make two doors and a window on



Boxville Railway Station is built from a boot-box and four boot-box lids. Pencils are used for pillars that hold the long roof of the platform in place



Inside view of Boxville Railway Station. This shows the booking-office made from a shallow box about four inches square

The Boxville Railway Station

the part of your box that is the front of the station.

About an inch and a half from either end of your box, make a door-space four inches high and two inches wide. Use a pencil and ruler for the work, so that it will be even. Half-way between the door-spaces you have drawn, mark off an oblong window-space two inches high and three inches wide. Now you can take your scissors and cut the doors in the box. *To cut doors, see Diagram Two, A, page 182.* Cut the top line of each door-space. Cut the bottom line also. The doors must open toward each other, so cut each door-space down the side next to the window-space. Push each little door inward.

Next, cut out the window-space. Cut it round all four sides, and keep to the line you have drawn with pencil. *To cut window, see Diagram One, A, page 181.* When you have finished this, take a piece of glazine paper and paste it inside the station building over the window-space to make window-glass. The glazine paper should be cut a bit longer and wider than the opening of the window.

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You can measure it by the cardboard piece you cut from the box.

If you wish, you may colour the doors of your station building green or brown. Use whatever colours you have, but if you use your water-colours, keep the work as dry as you can. If you do not, the doors will not be straight. They will curl.

Place two boot-box lids end to end upon the floor or table, for you can put the building upon them now. See that it is placed far back, so that there will be a platform in front. Place the building at the left of the platform made of the boot-box lids.

The third boot-box lid is the roof of the station building, and you must fit it down over the station. If you wish to have a roof over your station platform, you will need the fourth boot-box lid to make this. To secure it in place, just cut through the two corners of the end as far as the top of the lid. Then, turn this end rim upward and slip it under the right-hand rim of the lid which forms the roof of the station building itself. You will need two pillars at the right-hand end of your

The Boxville Railway Station

platform to keep the long roof up. These pillars are long lead-pencils. Press the point of a pencil down through each right-hand top corner of the long station platform's top, and secure the points below by running them into standards made of reels. The pencil point will be firm when run into the upper hole of a standing reel, and when both pillars are so fixed, the roof will be quite firm. See *Diagram Three, G*, page 187.

Next, write on a piece of card or paper the name of your station, and glue this to the roof as in the picture.

You will need to have a seat or two and a booking-office in your station building. A little doll can be placed in the booking-office. If you look at the picture of Boxville Station, you will see a lady taking her ticket.

The booking-office is the lower half of a box that is about four inches wide and an inch or so deep. You will need to stand it on its rim and cut a window in the part of the box that is to be the front. You do this just as you cut the window for your station, only you must make this window smaller. Draw the outline of the window first

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

with help of pencil and ruler. Then cut it out. *To cut window, see Diagram One, A, page 181.* When window is cut, paste some glazine paper over the window-opening on the inside of the box. Cut a round opening in this, near the bottom. The booking clerk will need this, you see. Now, the booking-office is finished! Place it between the doors where it should go.

You will need a seat at either end of the waiting-room. Cut these from lids of two boxes three inches long. *For cutting benches, see Diagram Six, B, page 191.* With pencil or pin-point mark a dot at the centre of each short end rim of the lids, and cut through each rim thus marked till you have reached the top of the lid. Half of each division so made will be the high back of the bench. Half will form the seat and legs. Cut legs in the rim of one end. Leave the corners at the front of the bench and remove the cardboard that is between them, making your cutting to the right and left of each front corner. Then cut the rear legs in both side rims. Bend the other half of each box upward. This is to be the high back. Cut off the little pieces of cardboard that are left

The Boxville Railway Station

on the narrow end rims. Bend what is left of the cover's rim upward to make the rest of the high back for each bench. Colour the benches black or brown.

Toot-too! Don't you hear the whistle of the toy train? The baggage, that is made up of boxes, is waiting on the platform, and the little dolls are ready to start on their travels.

Miss Doll is waiting on the platform. She has just taken her return ticket to Boxtown.

Boxtown is the next stop. Everybody goes there on Circus Day—Mr Doll, Mr Mulligan, Mr Shootem, Polly Ann, Susan Smith, *all* the Noahs! The platform is crowded!

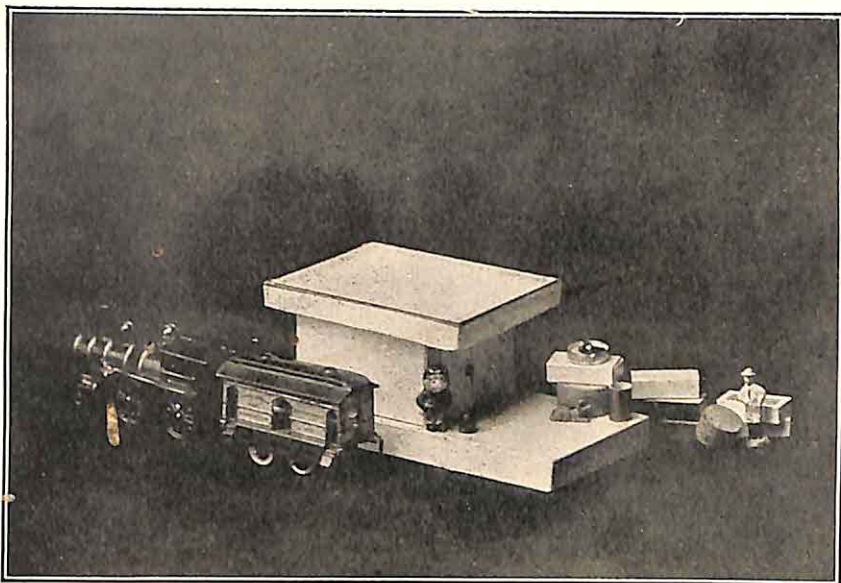
When all the sky is dark with storm,
Then with my train I play.
I build a Boxville Station,
And I stay indoors all day.

It is always pleasant weather
When you're happy as can be;
And when I'm playing Boxville,
No storm can worry me!

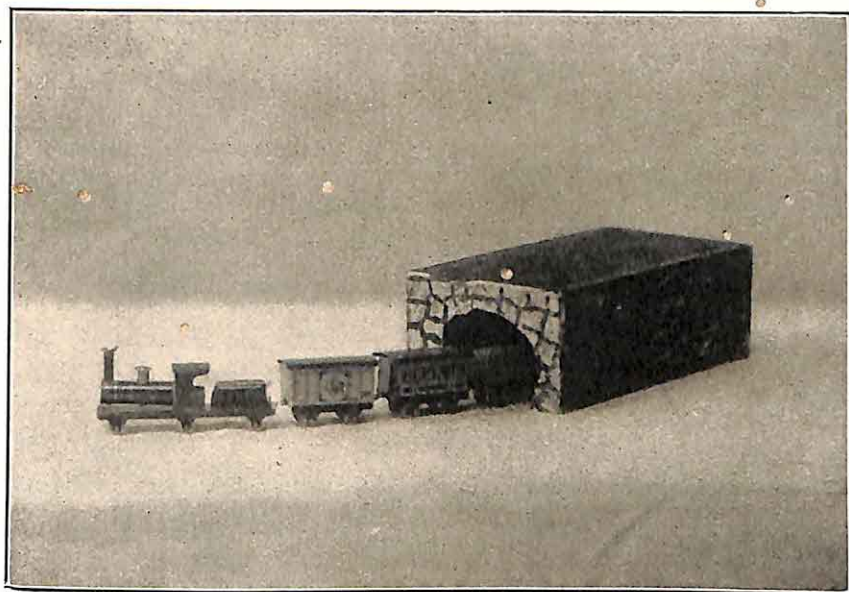
B. R. Goods Station and Tunnel

MATERIAL—1. *Goods Station*: One boot-box lid, one shallow lid of a box about eight or nine inches long and seven or eight inches wide, a deep box about six inches long and four or five inches wide (without lid), and a piece of crape paper; 2. *Tunnel*. The lower half of an ordinary boot-box

AFTER you have built your Boxville Railway Station, I am sure you will like to build a Goods Station for your railway system. You will have so much goods to go from Boxville! There is no end to the little boxes! It will take you about five minutes, or less, to build the goods station. It is so simple that you can almost see how from looking at the picture. The boot-box lid is the platform. The lower half of the deep box you have is turned upside-down and placed upon the left end of the boot-box lid. A double door is outlined with pencil at one end of this box. See *Diagram Two, B, page 182, for double door*. Mark a square three inches wide on the end of the box where the



The B.R. Goods Station. It is a small oblong box with a lid of another box for its roof. The platform is a boot-box lid and the goods are little boxes



Tunnel made of almost any long box. To make it, cut rounded openings in the end rims of the box

Goods Station and Tunnel

door should come. Draw down the centre of this from top line to lower line. This gives the two divisions of the door. Cut the top line of the door-space. • Cut down the centre line of it and across the lower line. Bend the two doors of the doorway outward. • Colour them, if you like.

To make the square flat roof, take the box-lid and place it down over the building at the top. That is an easy way to make a roof isn't it? And now that the goods station is made, I am sure you will agree that it is a very fine one indeed. Isn't it fun to build your own?

Do you want me to tell you how to make a tunnel too? It will be fine to have one for your railway system. To make one you will need a box—almost any that is deep, like a boot-box, will answer.

• How high is the funnel of your engine? • Two inches? Well, how high is it from the ground? Five? Then, the holes made for the tunnel opening in either end of the box will need to be higher still by an inch or a half-inch. *For cutting a tunnel, see Diagram Four, B, page 188.* Turn your box over. The lower half is the only part you will need to

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

use, so put aside the lid. In either end of the box cut out a round opening large enough for your toy train to pass through at a sixty-miles-a-minute rate. There is your tunnel!

If you have any crape paper, you can cover the sides and top of your box so that it will look like a big square hill. The ends of the box should be painted with black paint to look like stone masonry.

Let's see how well your train goes through the tunnel—*toot-too*! Here it goes! Isn't that the nicest toy you ever saw?

Many little boxes make a jolly pile
And we'll send to fetch them over half a mile.
Just a cardboard boot-box makes a tunnel too—
Very dark an' *creepy* when my train goes through!

Hotel Bandbox

MATERIAL—*One large square bandbox with its lid, the lid of another square bandbox that is larger. These make the building and its roof. A shallow box-lid will make the roof over the front door. Two long pencils will do for pillars. The hotel is furnished with furniture cut from small boxes, reels, lace paper, coloured paper, bits of wall-paper, and glacine paper may all be used*

D ID you ever before hear of a dolls' hotel? If you look at the picture of Hotel Bandbox, you will see one that may be made from a square hat-box. Its foundation is a large hat-box lid. The building is a hat-box, smaller than this lid. The roof of the hotel is the lid of the hat-box itself.

Windows and front door are cut in the sides of the bandbox.

In starting to make a hotel, begin by marking off windows. Each window must be two inches wide and three inches high. It will help you to place windows evenly if you mark a horizontal line round three sides of your bandbox about three

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

inches from the top of the box. Use a ruler, and make all marks as light as possible. They are only intended to guide you, and must be rubbed out after you have cut out the window-spaces.

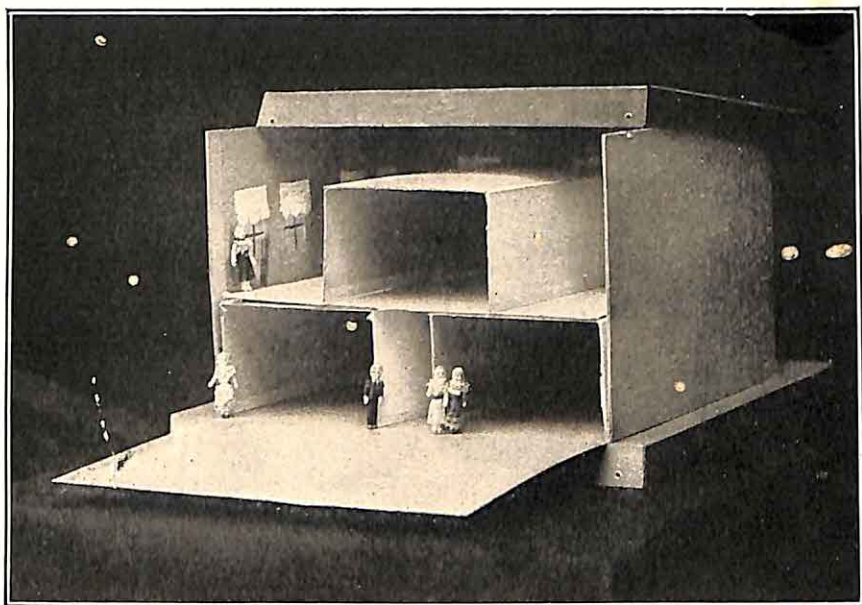
Below the line you have drawn, make another, three inches farther down the sides of the box. This line forms the base of windows.

Next, make the windows that come nearest each corner of the box. Measure two inches from each corner. This gives the right spacing from the corner. Measure two inches more on your horizontal line at the top of the building, and this will give the width of a window. Make the end windows first. Then make the ones that come between. Space evenly, so that windows may come at regular intervals. Cut out each window on all four sides. *For cutting a window, see Diagram One, A, page 181.* Arrange your lower-storey windows as you have the upper ones.

At the centre upon the front of your building outline a large double door four inches square. It should come at the very base of bandbox. *To cut double door, see Diagram Two, B, page 182.* Cut its top line. Cut its base line. Cut the cardboard



Bandbox Hotel is made of a square hat-box



Bandbox Hotel has an opening at the back so that one may play inside easily. Partitions of rooms are made with boot-boxes from which the ends have been removed

Hotel Bandbox

between these two lines in half vertically to make the door.

When windows and door are made, then you may paste some three-inch squares of glazine paper at the back of each window inside the box. This forms window-glass. If you like, you may leave some windows open.

The building is ready, now, to stand upon the larger bandbox lid.

Place the smaller bandbox lid over the upper part of your hat-box to make a flat roof.

Over the front door you may make a flat roof. See *Diagram Three, G, page 187*. Use for it a narrow box cover. Glue one long rim of this lid to the cardboard above your doorway. Press a pencil point through each of the two front corners of the lid to make a pillar. The pencil points may be secured in the holes of two reels to keep the roof upright. If you wish, you may glue the reels where they should go.

Cut a narrow strip of cardboard and write the name of your hotel upon it. Glue this on to front of porch.

Flower-stands for the front of the hotel are

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

simple things to make. One reel will be needed for each flower-stand. Press the stems of some artificial flowers into the hole of the reel. If you have gilt paint, you can gild the stands. I painted mine with black water-colour paint.

Penny dolls make guests for the hotel. They come already dressed, but you can take one or two of yours and dress them like men dolls. I inked mine. You can see them in the picture.

How are you going to play *inside* the hotel? If you look at the second picture of the hotel, you will see that it is the back of the box, and that each corner at the back of the box has been cut. When this is done, the back lets down. As you see, it may be closed up again, when you are not playing inside.

Partitions for downstairs rooms are made with two boot-boxes without lids. Cut the ends of each box. Place each lengthwise inside the hotel so that there is a space between them. This space forms the hotel hall.

Cut a piece of cardboard to fit into your box and put it over the top of these two boot-boxes. It forms the floor for the second-storey rooms.

Hotel Bandbox

Another boot-box—or two, if you prefer—makes partitions for second-storey rooms.

Doors may be cut in these partitions. *For cutting a single door-space, see Diagram Two, A, page 182.*

Samples of wall-paper make good carpet for the hotel. You may cut it into squares to make rugs.

Window curtains may be made from tissue paper or lace paper.

The furniture itself is cut from very small boxes. Tables are made with reels.

A small oblong box may be cut to form a chair by removing its sides half-way round—beginning to cut at the centre of one long side of the box. The part from which the sides are removed is the back of the chair. Press this cardboard upward. The part that has the sides left upon it is the seat of the chair, and legs are cut at its two front corners and in each side at the rear. *See Diagram Six, C, page 192, for making a chair.*

Place a round box over an upright reel to make a table. Round boxes make round tables. Square boxes make square tables. *See Diagram Six, DD, page 193.*

Boot-Box Lodging-house

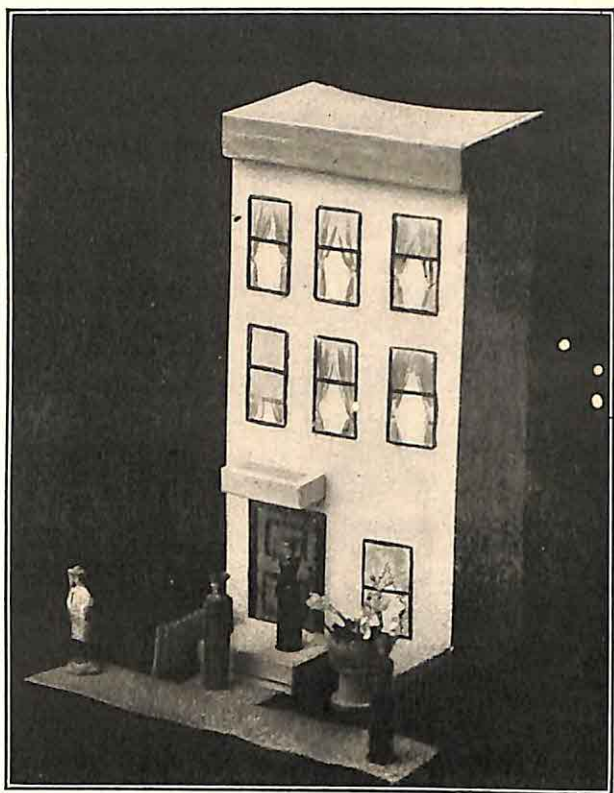
MATERIAL—*One boot-box with the whole of its lid, one small box about two inches long, small boxes and reels for furnishing, glazine paper and tissue or lace paper*

YOU may make a whole row of lodging-houses. They are boot-boxes that are placed to stand on end. Windows are drawn upon the fronts of the boxes as they stand. Each house must have a porch and front door as well.

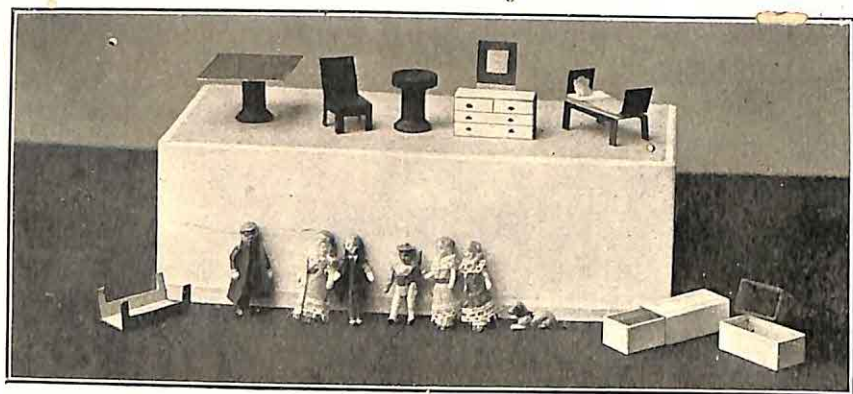
Would you like to erect a lodging-house? Find a boot-box, then.

Take its lid off. Stand your box on end with the opening at back. Let the bottom of the box face you. Mark off upon it three window-spaces, each with its base five inches from the top of your box. See that end windows are equally distant from the sides of your box. Make each window two inches high and one inch wide.

Arrange first-floor windows evenly between top



Boxville Lodging House. This is made from a large boot-box. Its roof is the end of the lid



Here is furniture for the apartments ; and for Bandbox Hotel 65

Boot-Box Lodging-house

and base of your box, and place below them the ground-floor window. Above them arrange three other windows in the middle of the space between the top of the box and the top of the first-floor windows. Leave a place for the door just above the base of your box at the left, as the picture will show you. Make the door a little higher than your window-spaces—about three inches high and two inches wide. Next to it draw a window-space for the ground-floor window.

The windows may be cut out, if you like. *For windows, see Diagram One, A, page 181.* Cut out the squares you have drawn on top, side lines, and base. Behind each window-opening paste a bit of glazine paper to form glass. Outline on the front of the box, round the windows, the window-sashes. Use black ink or water-colour paints to do this work. Paste tissue or lace paper curtains over the glazine paper inside the house to make the windows trim.

Cut the door out. *For door, see Diagram Two, A, page 182.* Cut the top line, down the side next to the window, and across the base line.

The porch roof is a small box glued over the

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

doorway. The step is a box glued upside down below the doorway.

Now, put the finishing touch to the building by adding a flat roof. Take the lid of your boot-box. Cut off all its rims except at one end, a third of the way round. This end is the roof. Cut it off with rims and fit it down over the building. Paste it in place.

The floors of the apartments are made by pasting the rest of the lid into the inside of the box, horizontally. Cut the remaining part of the cover in half. Fit each section into the box where the floors should be. Glue the edges that are fitted into the box. Let them dry thoroughly. Then, you may furnish the interior with boxcraft furniture such as is used in arranging Hotel Bandbox.

Penny dolls and Noah's Ark ladies will surely take apartments there, if their husbands approve. In the picture, you will see the landlady's husband, Mr Jinks. The Noah's Ark ladies have come to look at the rooms.

There are rooms 'To-let' in Boot-box flats;
The landlady has an objection to cats,
So when you call leave puss behind,
Or you will not a welcome find.

A Boxville Residence

MATERIAL—*A deep, square letter-paper box with its lid, the lid of a flat letter-paper box about ten inches long, the cover of a narrow, oblong box, the inside of which draws out, some glacine paper, some artificial flowers, lace paper cut from chocolate-boxes, and some box rims*

SEE what a darling little house I have made for a Boxville Residence ! The husband of Mrs Doll, who owns the house, goes in his motor car to Boxville Station every morning. You can see Mrs Doll and her sister in the picture. Mr Doll has gone to Boxtown, but in the picture of the garage you will see Mr Doll's motor and the chauffeur. Don't you think it would be fun to make a Boxville Residence like mine ? I will tell you how to do it.

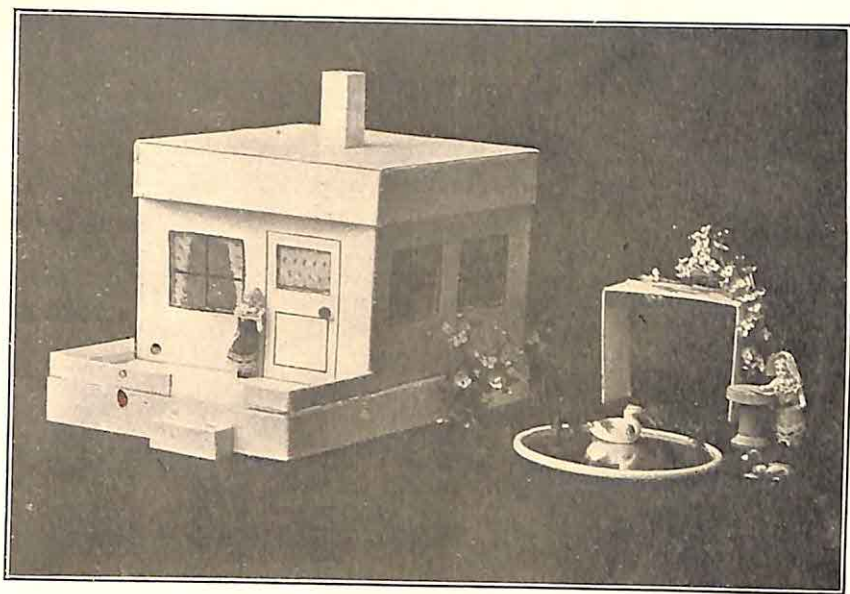
First, of course, you will have to hunt for a deep, square letter-paper box, and the other materials that are needed to use in building. When you have found these, turn the box over so that it stands upside-down. Take off the lid.

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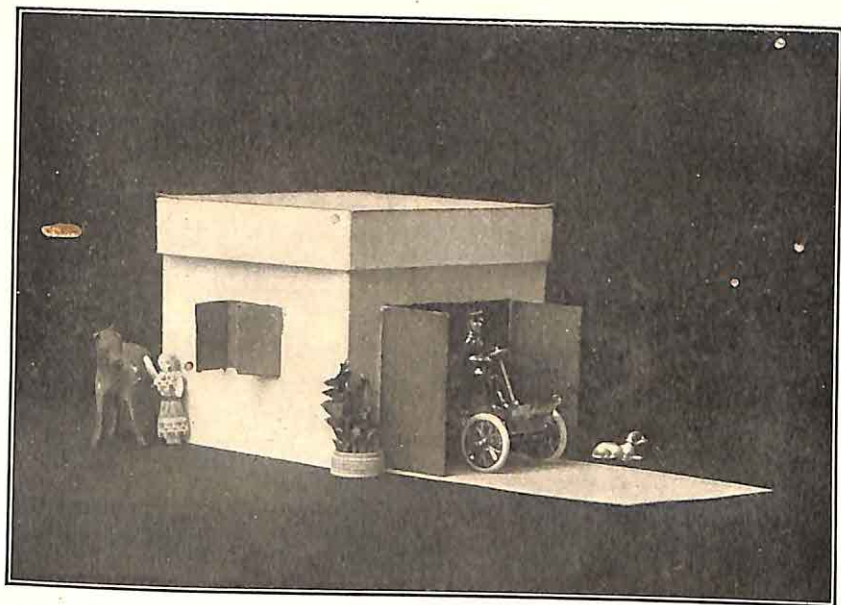
That will be the roof, but you are not ready yet to put the roof on to the building.

Upon two opposite sides of the box, mark off two window-spaces. *For windows, see Diagram One, A, page 181.* Each window-space measured off, with help of ruler and pencil, must be an inch and a half square. Have the bases of the windows, as well as their tops, made a uniform distance from the base of the box building. Each window should be an equal distance from the corner of the box nearest it.

When the two sides of the box are marked out with window-spaces, you can begin upon the front of the house. Draw a door-space about four inches high and two inches broad, and let it come an inch from the right-hand side of the box building that faces you. *For front door, see Diagram Two, C, page 182.* Let the base of your door-space come to the very rim of the front of the box. When you have outlined the door, draw a square in its upper part to indicate where the plate-glass window is to be in the door. Cut the top line of your door and down its right side. Then cut out the square you made for the window in it. There,



A Boxville Residence which is made from a deep letter-paper box and its lid



The Garage is made from a deep square letter-paper box. The lid of the box is its roof

A Boxville Residence

the door will open and close, you see, when you bend it on the side where the hinge should be ! Glacine paper pasted in the square behind the window-opening will make the glass window. Lace paper makes curtains. A round - headed paper-fastener with its prongs pushed through the cardboard door and bent to one side will make a door-knob with a latch. By turning the knob you can open or fasten the front door.

After the door is finished, draw a window-space half-way between the door and the corner of the building on the front of the house. Now, you can begin to cut out all the windows. Cut each one evenly, and paste a square of glacine paper at the back of each, inside the box, to make window-glass. You can outline the window-frames on the outside, using black ink or paint.

Doesn't the box begin to look like a real house? Yes ! But it has no roof yet ! Where is the lid of your box ? Slip it down over the building. There you are ! The cover of a small drawer-like oblong box will make a fine chimney. Glue it on end to the top of the roof at the centre.

Where is the large letter-box lid ? That is to

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

be the foundation. Place it on its rim on the floor or table, and then brush the bottom edges of the box that is your Boxville Residence with paste or glue and fix it well back to leave a veranda in the front. Be careful not to paste under the door. The veranda railing is the rim from a box-lid pasted to the edge of the veranda on the large lid.

If you wish to have a step up to the veranda, a small box or its lid will do for this.

My Boxville Residence has a garden. Mrs Doll is very fond of her garden, and so is Mr Doll also. I made the garden from a wreath of flowers that was on an old summer hat. I made an arch. It was easy to make that. It is just half the sides and one end of a shallow box. I stood it on its ends and trimmed it with flowers. Of course, if you play out of doors with your Boxville Residence, you can have real flowers to play with, and you can lay out paths with pebbles and gravel. I made a fountain or a pool for the garden from a hand-glass. At almost any toy-shop you can buy a little round mirror that will make a garden pool. You can make a sun-dial also. It is a reel with a

A Boxville Residence

round box placed over the top of it. You will have to draw the face of the sun-dial.

Don't you think that this makes a comfortable home? I do. I almost wish I were a little doll, so that I might open the front door and begin furnishing the house with Boxville furniture.

Mid pleasures and palaces where'er you may roam,
There's no place like Boxville for my dollies' home!

The Boxville Garage

MATERIAL—*One deep letter-paper box with its cover*

HERE is a toy garage (or stable). It is attached to the residence of Mr Doll of Boxville. Would you like to make a garage like it?

The box you will need to use must be deep and square. Place it upon the table upside-down. Then, the bottom of the box will become the top of your building, and you may place the cover over this and glue it to make a flat roof.

Upon the front of your box draw a large square four inches in size. Let the base of this square come right down upon the table. The square is to form the large double door of the garage. *To cut the door, see Diagram Two, B, page 182.* Cut the top line. From top to base line cut another line dividing the doorway into halves to form the doors.

The doors will fold outward when you have

The Boxville Garage

finished cutting them. Paint them green, if you wish.

On each side of your box, you may draw a window with shutters. The window should be two inches square, and should be placed in the centre of each side. Draw a line vertically from top to base of the window-space to make the divisions for the shutters. This line should divide the window-space evenly into halves. *To cut window with shutters, see Diagram One, B, page 181.* Cut across the top of each window you have marked out. Cut down its centre line, and cut its base line. Press the cardboard outward against the sides of the little building to make shutters. Colour the blinds to match the door.

There! The garage is finished. Wind up toy motor car, and let us see how nicely it runs through the doorway!

Here is Boxville Garage—just the very toy
For a little motor car owned by a small boy!
Takes a half-a-second just to cut a door
And two little windows. There is nothing more!
Anyone can make it, for the garage here
Is a box of cardboard. Isn't it a *dear*!

Making a Boxville Garden

MATERIAL—*Artificial flowers, some reels for flower-stands, sand-paper for roadway and gravel walks, a penny mirror for a sunken garden pool, boxes for seats, green crape paper for grass, a long box to make a hedge, moss, pebbles, shells, and pretty twigs from out-of-doors*

MATERIAL FOR GREENHOUSE—*Some deep box from five to seven inches long and about five inches deep, about twelve square inches of cardboard from which to cut a roof, and a sheet of glacine paper*

MATERIAL FOR A PERGOLA—*An ordinary white boot-box, and a strip of cardboard about thirteen inches long and seven inches wide*

IT is such fun to play in a garden that I made one for Boxville. It belongs to Mr Penny Doll's residence. It has a pergola and a greenhouse, a sunken pool, flower-stands, gravel walk, seats, and everything that a garden *should* have.

Green crape paper placed upon the floor will make the garden lawn. Sand-paper cut in strips and laid upon it forms the garden paths. A roadway may be made from sand-paper too. If you

Making a Boxville Garden

have none, ordinary brown paper will answer. A long box covered over with green crape paper looks just like a garden hedge. The paper should be pasted over the sides of the box quite flat. Garden-stands are made by gilding reels and then poking into each reel, as it stands upright, some artificial flowers.

Greenhouse for the garden is made from some box about seven inches long and five inches deep. If you like, your greenhouse may be made smaller, but this size is an easy one to handle.

The box forms the greenhouse building. Its roof is of bent cardboard, and the glass in it is glazine paper.

Shall I tell you how to make the greenhouse so that you may make one like it? First, take the box you intend to use, remove its lid, and cut away its bottom so that only the square shell remains.

Next, one inch above the base, on each corner make a pencil dot.

At the centre of each end, on the top, make a pencil dot to indicate the middle. *Leave sides without marks.*

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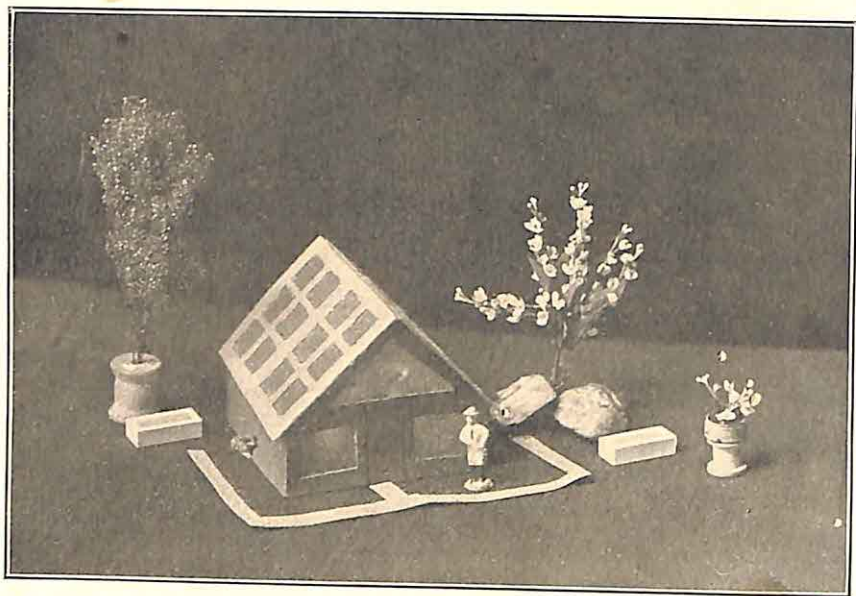
From this dot on each end cut down diagonally to right and left, to form the peaked part of the building under the roof. *See Diagram Three, CC, page 185.*

Then, cut along the sides of the box to meet these. Remove the cardboard thus cut out at the top of sides and ends.

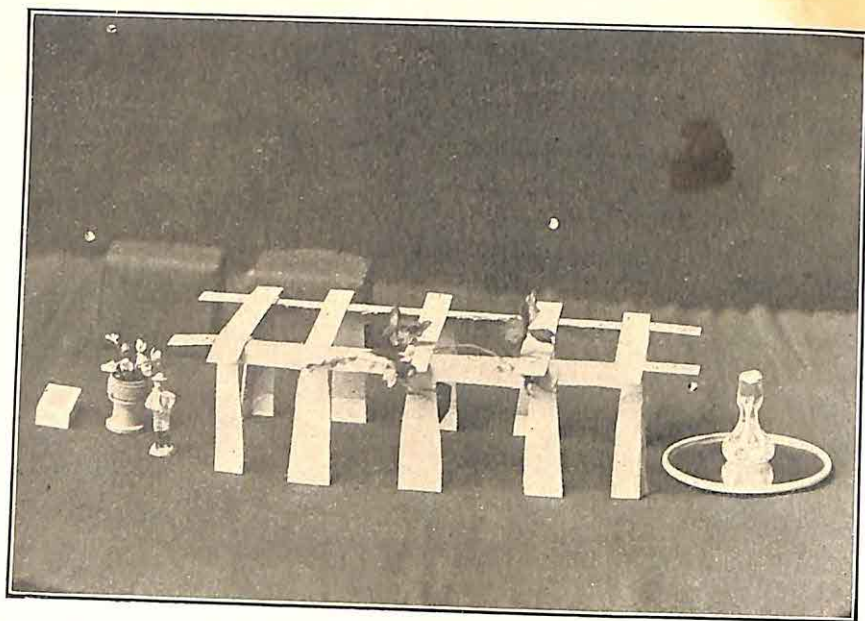
Now, at one end of the greenhouse building, cut out a door and windows. Cut them to fit your space. *See Diagram One, A, page 181, for windows.* At the back of each window paste some transparent glazine paper. If you like, cut a triangular window in the gable of the building which is to be under the roof.

Between the lower two windows, cut the door to fit—one inch wide and two inches high should be a good size. *For cutting a door, see Diagram Two, A, page 182.*

You may make the roof two inches longer and four inches wider than the size of the base of your box-frame. Cut this roof from your cardboard. Fold it through the centre of its long sides to make a gable roof. *See Diagram Three, C, page 185.*



Boxville Greenhouse is cut from a deep box. It has a roof made from cardboard. The glass is glazine paper



The Pergola is made from a white boot-box. Strips of white cardboard are glued across the top

Making a Boxville Garden

In each side of this roof, cut out lights. Paste at the back of the openings some glazine paper.

Glue the roof to the sides and ends of the building.

Any small boxes will form flower-boxes for filling with small artificial flowers. They may be put into the greenhouse.

To make the pergola, you will need a white boot-box. Remove the lid, and stand the box upside-down.

Cut out the cardboard of the bottom of the box, leaving a narrow band or margin all round.

Then, cut off each end of the box, leaving a margin at corners and top, as at the previous cutting.

From the two sides of the box cut sections so as to leave three pillars at intervals on each side. With the corners there would be five uprights on each side. *See Diagram Seven, page 196.*

Cut two long cardboard strips one inch wide, each two inches longer than the length of your box. Glue one strip over each side along the top of the pergola, lengthwise, to project at the two ends.

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Cut five one-inch-wide strips of cardboard and each two inches longer than the width of your box, and glue them across the top from side to side. Each strip should be evenly placed to rest upon the uprights.

If you have any pretty artificial flowers left from your garden and greenhouse, twine them round the pillars of your finished pergola.

I have a gardener for my garden. His name is Jan van Brunt. He came to me in a box of toy lambs that I bought at the bazaar. I called him Jan because he looked so Dutch. The Dutch are famous gardeners. Perhaps, among your playthings, you have a little figure like him. Look and see. I am sure you will find a gardener.

Here's the little Boxville Garden,
All complete, as it can be;
Bring your scissors and the paste jar!
It is made with boxes—see!

There shall be a pretty Greenhouse,
Archway and Pergola too;
Paths and flower-beds we'll lay out—
Oh, there will be fun for you!

Boxville Boat-house

MATERIAL—*A deep box about six inches long, two boot-box lids, some silver paper*

BOXVILLE BOAT-HOUSE is made from an oblong box about two-thirds the size of a boot-box. Its wharf is a boot-box lid, and its roof is another boot-box lid.

You may cut a lake from a sheet of silver paper. Any water toys, such as swans, ducks, fish, or frogs, may swim on Silver Paper Lake, and from your yacht club, parties of fishermen may angle for magnetized fish. The boat-house may be a part of the summer attractions of Hotel Bandbox in the season.

To make a boat-house building, you will first need to turn your box over so that its bottom becomes its top.

Draw a three-inch square on one end of your box, leaving equal space on each side. Let its base come to the extreme edge of the cardboard. This square is to be the doorway you see in the

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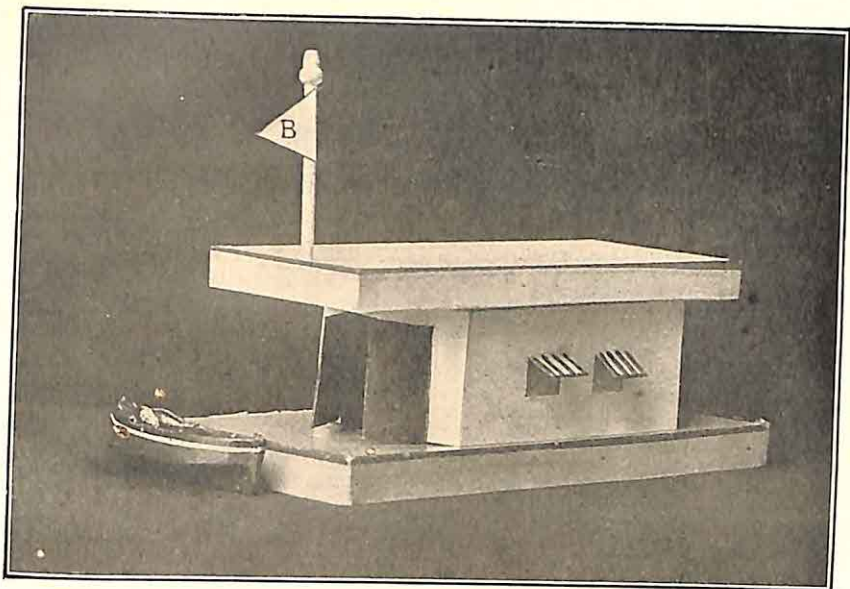
picture. Draw a vertical line down the centre of this square. This gives two doors. *To cut double door, see Diagram Two, B, page 182.* Cut across the top line and down the centre to the edge. Bend outward the two halves of the doorway.

The boat-house is to have windows, and each window is to have an awning over it. To make windows with awnings, first draw on each long side of your box, two one-inch squares. Each square should be drawn about an inch and a half from a corner of the box. Each square should be half-way between top and bottom of the building. *For windows with awnings, see Diagram One, C, page 181.* Cut down both side lines and across the base line. Bend the cut cardboard outward and upward. Colour this awning with red stripes, using your crayons or water-colour paints.

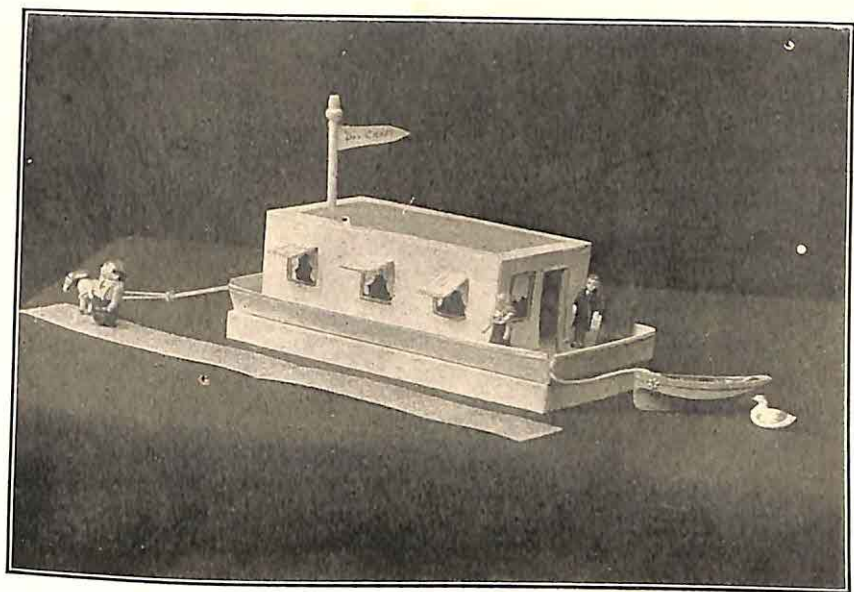
When all windows are cut, then you may place your little building at the rear of the boot-box lid which forms the wharf.

Over the top of your building, fit another boot-box lid to form a projecting roof.

A long pencil will be a fine flagstaff. Run its point through the front of the boat-house roof, and



The Boat-house or Yacht Club is made from a deep box about eight inches long. Its roof and floor are boot-box lids. The flagstaff is a pencil



Boxcraft Houseboat is made from a plain boot-box. Two boot-box lids make the rest of the boat

Boxville Boat-house

glue to the top of the pencil a triangular piece of coloured paper to make the pennant.

My little Boxville people
Have a club-house where they go
When they want to do some fishing,
Or they want to take a row.

It stands beside a paper lake,
Upon my play-room floor;
It has some pretty awnings,
And a dock, beside a door!

Upon the lake float water toys,
I put moss by the shore
And pebbles : they make splendid rocks !
Some day I'll find some more !

The Houseboat 'Boxcraft'

MATERIAL—*The lids of two large boot-boxes, and a box for a child's boots*

HERE is a jolly houseboat, the very thing to sail on Silver Paper Lake. Little dolls may spend their holidays upon it. Would you like to make a houseboat to play with? It is not difficult.

First, take the two boot-box lids and glue them top to top. Place them on the floor flat. There is the lower half of the houseboat.

Upon both long sides of your small shoe-box draw three one-inch squares, keeping the two at either end of the same side equally distant from the nearest corner of the box, and making the third window on each side half-way between them. *To cut windows with awnings, see Diagram One, C, page 181.* Cut the window-squares at both sides and along their base lines. Bend the cardboard outward and upward to make the awnings. Colour these with red stripes, using either chalks or water-colour paints.

The Houseboat 'Boxcraft'

On each end of the houseboat, you will need a door and window. Mark with pencil an upright, oblong space for the door, about three inches high from the edge of the box. *To cut door-space, see Diagram Two, A, page 182.* Cut top line and down one side. Bend the door outward on the third side as if it were on a hinge. Make a window beside each door.

A flagstaff for the houseboat is made by pressing the point of a long pencil down through the top of the houseboat at one end. A paper pennant may be glued to the side of the pencil.

A piece of string will make a tow-line for the houseboat. Fix it to the end of the boat where the pennant is, and at the other end of the string fasten a toy donkey or horse, and start penny dolls on a voyage around the play-room floor. The houseboat, of course, is not meant to sail upon dangerous water. It might be safely anchored on the shore of Mirror Lake or Silver Paper Lake.

I built a little houseboat with some windows and a door,
And I made an inland voyage all round the play-room floor!
At last I moored my houseboat beside my little chair:
Hard by the carpet hassock that was Treasure Island there.

Camp Box on Mirror Lake

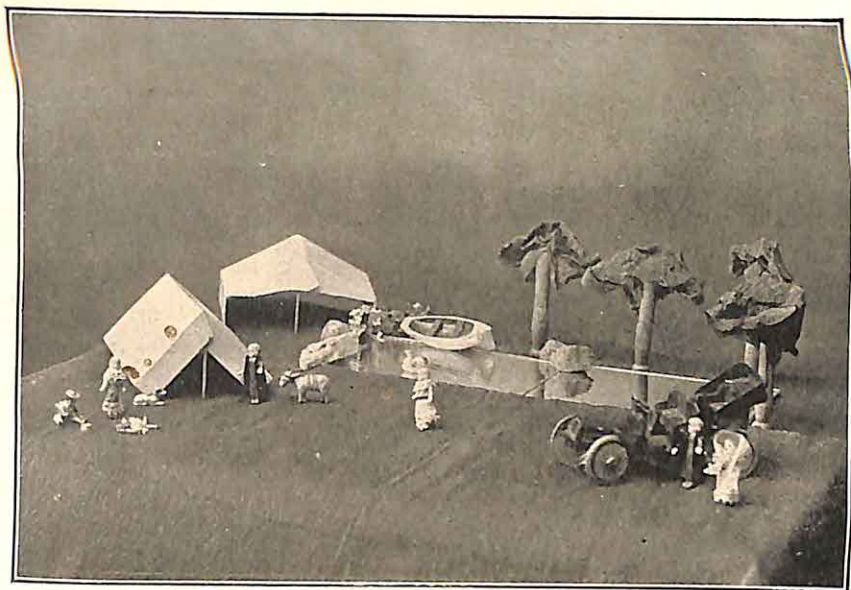
MATERIAL—*A yard or two of green crape paper for grass and foliage of trees, two or three clothes-pegs to make tree-trunks, a sheet of silver paper, or a cheap mirror to form a 'lake,' shallow letter-paper boxes to make tents, and any pebbles, moss, or shells you have among your treasures*

IT is great fun to make a Mirror Lake Camp—almost as much fun as being in a real camp! Mirror Lake Camp may be made on the play-room floor.

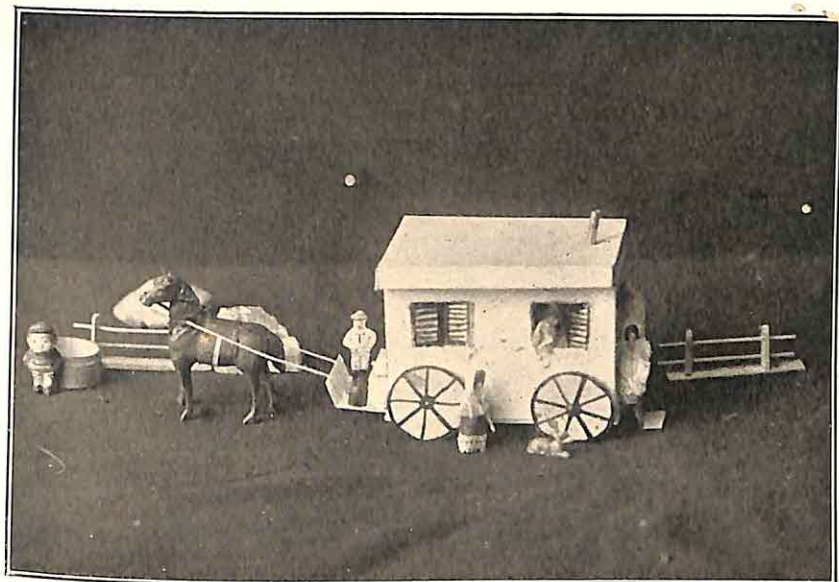
First, if you have some green crape paper, lay it flat on the floor. This is the grass.

Next, if you have some silver paper, cut out a circle of it, and paste it to the crape paper to form a lake. Instead of the silver paper, you may substitute a cheap mirror. Place this under the crape paper and cut out a circle above it.

You will need a grove of trees near the shore of your lake. These trees are made by standing some clothes-pegs on end with forks in the air.



Camp Box on Mirror Lake. Its tents are made from shallow boxes.
Trees are made of clothes-pegs



The Boxville Gipsy Caravan is made from a correspondence-card box

Camp Box on Mirror Lake

Cut some green paper and press it in between the forks. This makes the foliage of the trees.

The tents are made from a shallow white box like a letter-paper box. To make a tent, cut through each side of your box as far as the top or bottom of the lid, as the case may be. Bend the box downward to each side of this cutting, making a tent roof, slanting to each side downward. *For cutting a tent, see Diagram Three, E, page 186.*

You may have as many tents in your camp as you like. Perhaps your tin soldiers might like an encampment on the shores of Mirror Lake. Small oblong box-lids will make smaller tents for these. When it is summer, maybe it would be nice, on some warm, sunny day, to take the tents outdoors under the trees on the lawn and make a really true camp on the really true grass, with real growing things for trees in a wood. Perhaps so!

Cut bits of twigs and use these for trees. Pebbles will help to make a rocky shore for a *real* water lake in a shallow plate filled with water. Its sides should be covered with moss or short grass. Of course, after playing out of doors with the camp buildings, you will have to pick them up, when

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playtime is over, for the cardboard tents will be spoiled if you let them stay out overnight. I know it because I tried it ! I had a really darling little doll and I let her stay out in a tent after my play was finished. It rained in the night and she was all spoiled—and I had to make a new tent, too. I think you'll like to know about this so that you won't make the same mistake. It really is better to pick up playthings after play, I think !

I made a grove of clothes-peg trees,
And had a splendid time with these !
My china rabbits ran in play
Beneath the trees the live-long day !

I made some little camp tents, too—
It was a jolly thing to do !
Some penny dolls a luncheon laid
Beneath the green crape-paper shade.

The Gipsy Caravan

MATERIAL—*A deep oblong box such as correspondence cards are packed in, also five square inches of cardboard, four round-headed paper-fasteners, and two small boxes*

DO you think it would be fun to make a gipsy caravan like the one in the picture? It is a very simple thing to make.

First, find a box such as correspondence cards are packed in. Take its deep cover off, and cut from the box almost all of the sides and ends, leaving only about a half-inch all round at the base. Put the cover back over this, and glue the two parts together. The box will make a capital gipsy caravan. A door will need to be cut at one end, and windows will need to be made on the sides.

Turn the box over so that its base becomes the top of your caravan. Make the outline of a door with pencil on one end. Mark off an upright oblong space an inch wide and two inches and a half high. Let its base come at the very edge. *To cut door, see Diagram Two, A, page 182.* Cut one

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

side line from the base of the box up to the top line, and cut along the top line of the upright figure you have drawn. Bend the cardboard outward to make a little door. See, it will open or close as you bend it.

Next, make the windows on the sides of the caravan. You may make these with or without shutters. If you make them without shutters, you will only need to cut two one-inch squares in each side of your box. Each should be evenly distant from a corner. *To cut plain windows, see Diagram One, A, page 181.*

If, however, you wish to have shutters on the window of your caravan, cut these squares at top and base. Then cut a line through each centre, vertically, from top to base. This gives you the shutters. Press them back against the outside of the caravan. *For making shutters, see Diagram One, B, page 181.*

Window-shutters and door may be painted. Colour them with water-colour paints. Make them green or red. Let them dry while you make the wheels.

The four wheels are circles cut from stiff card-

The Gipsy Caravan

board. Use your compass to draw them round. If you have no compass, use the outline of a small round saucer about two inches and a half in diameter to guide you in drawing the outline. Draw a hub and spokes on each, if you like.

When you have made the drawings, cut each out, and press through the axle of each a round-headed paper-fastener. Press the prongs through the cardboard sides of your caravan in the place where the wheels should be, and bend the prongs to either side to fix the wheels securely. The wheels may be glued, if you have no paper-fasteners to use for making axles.

Your caravan will need a seat for the driver. This is made from a small, narrow box about two inches in length. Cut off the short end rims, and glue one side to your caravan in front, so that it makes the splashboard and floor of the driver's seat. Paste a small pill-box on this to make the seat itself.

At the back of your caravan, you may make some steps by folding a strip of cardboard twice and fastening it under the door with paste.

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

Shafts for the caravan are made from two narrow strips of cardboard pasted to the driver's floor.

There ! The gipsy caravan is finished. Penny dolls or tumble toys will be the gipsies.

Here come the gipsies a-jogging up the road !

They're going up to Boxville. The horse has quite a load !

Good fortune's coming to you, and it isn't far away :

We're going with the penny dolls a-gipsying in play !

Shepherd's Hut and Sheepfold

MATERIAL—*A yard or two of green crape paper, some corrugated cardboard, a small square box about four inches high, silver paper to make a lake*

HERE in the picture you see the shepherd's cottage. I had a little flock of white woolly lambs given me. They came in a box, with a shepherd boy and his dog to tend them.

One day, I decided to build a cottage for the shepherd and make a sheepfold for his flock. You can make one for your toy lambs, too, and, if you like, I will tell you how to do it.

First, lay some green crape paper upon the floor to make grass. There must be grass, you know. Of course, if you have no green crape paper, you will need to pretend that the carpet of the floor is grass. Perhaps it will answer just as well. But, if you have the paper, you can make a hill or two behind the place where you intend to build. It is made by putting some blocks or books under the paper.

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

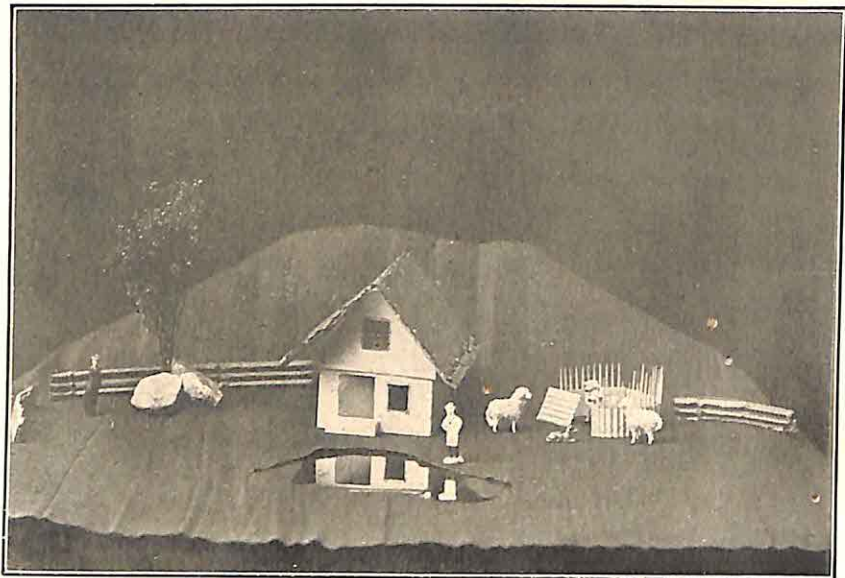
Next, I made a long fence by cutting into long strips some heavy corrugated cardboard. It was of the kind that comes wrapped round very heavy things. Three rows made the width of this long fence. After you have cut your fence, stand it upon its edge. By bending the strip at one end, you make a gate. I made my sheep-pen from corrugated cardboard of a lighter kind that came wrapped round a small glass jar.

To make the sheep-pen, cut a long strip of the corrugated cardboard. Cut it crosswise instead of lengthwise, and slip through each undulation in the cardboard the end of a match. This gives the effect of a picket fence.

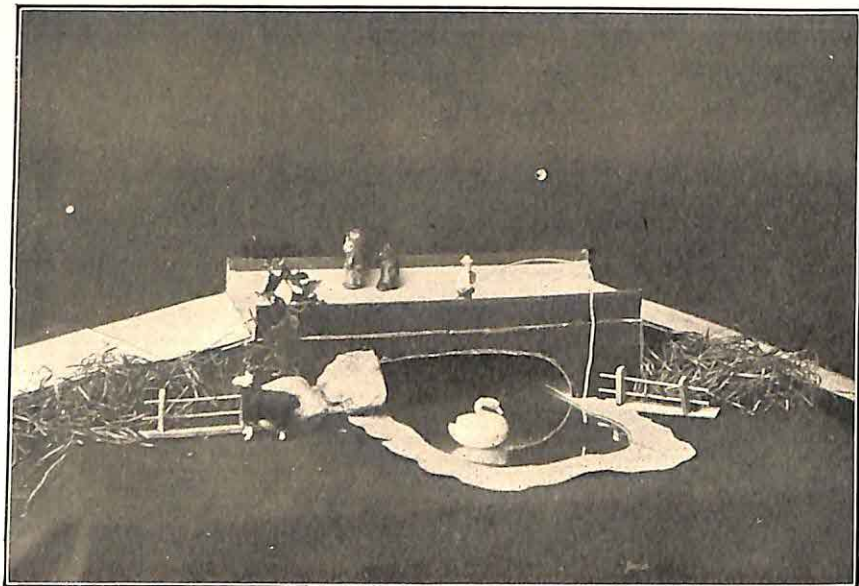
The shepherd's hut is made from a deep box. Its roof is a piece of corrugated cardboard cut lengthwise and bent through the middle downward.

To make the house, turn your box over so that the bottom becomes the top and the box rests upon its edges.

Measure the size of its ends, and cut two triangular pieces of cardboard to form gables. Glue each to an end of the house. *For cutting*



Shepherd's Hut and Sheepfold. Corrugated cardboard is used for roof and fences



The Bridge over Mirror Lake. It is made from a long shallow box with a lid

Shepherd's Hut and Sheepfold

triangular roof supports, see Diagram Three, BB, page 184.

Cut a door and a window in the front of your house. Both must first be outlined on the box in pencil. Mark the door an inch wide and two inches high, an oblong with base at the lower edge of the house. *For door, see Diagram Two, A, page 182.* Cut the top line and down one long side. Bend the door outward as if it were on a hinge. One-inch squares may be cut in the sides to make windows. *For cutting a window see Diagram One, A, page 181.*

Cut the square on all four sides.

Place a window under the roof in the point of the gable, if you like.

The roof of the cottage is made by measuring, first, the size of the building you wish to cover. Measure this on your corrugated cardboard, and add three inches to its length and breadth. Fold the corrugated cardboard together to make a pointed roof. *See Diagram Three, C, page 185.* Glue this to the building, and the little shepherd's hut is finished.

You may make a landscape of mountains behind

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it, where the sheep may go to graze. These are blocks or boxes covered with crape paper. Do not use glue or paste in doing this. The paper is merely folded over them.

A pretty stream may be made from an irregularly cut strip of silver paper. The woolly sheep love to drink at a stream, I am sure. You can see the lake I made for my landscape. It was a mirror. A rocky ledge on the mountain-side or by the lake is made with pretty pebbles such as you may find in the country.

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow ;
A little shepherd guarded it in sheepfold, don't you know !
It didn't go to Boxville School, it grazed about in play
Upon the green crape-paper field that Mary made one day.

Building a Box Bridge

MATERIAL—*A long cardboard box with lid, a strip of cardboard about ten inches long*

WHEN you look at the picture of Box Bridge, you will easily see, I think, how it is made. It may be used in many ways for play. Your toy railway system may have a bridge as well as a goods station and tunnel. A box bridge may connect opposite shores of Silver Paper Lake, and the cart from Boxville General Store may jog happily over it to deliver goods at Boxville Cottage. Guests from Hotel Bandbox may fish from the bridge. I am sure you will find many other things to play with it, so I will tell you how to make a bridge, even though it does seem as if you *might* almost make one without directions!

Take the box that you wish to use and remove its lid.

Turn the box over so that the bottom becomes the top. Cut a semicircular piece from each side.

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This makes the long arch of the bridge. See *Diagram Four, A, page 188.*

Next take the lid and turn it so that its top rests on top of the bridge. The side rims will be a railing for the roadway. Cut each end rim at the corner, and let these end rims be pasted each to a strip of cardboard, about five inches long, cut to fit the width of the box. Look at the picture to see how this is done; then join the bridge roadway to the road along the floor where you are playing.

If you wish to make more than one bridge, you may easily do so. The shape of your bridge, whether deep or shallow, will depend upon the box you use. The landscape of your Boxville may be as full of silver paper streams and foot-bridges, railway bridges, covered bridges, toll-bridges, as you please !

London Bridge has fallen down,
This in my book I read :
My Boxville bridge will firmly stand
Until I go to bed !

Building a Toy Windmill

MATERIAL—*A round box about five inches deep, a half-sheet of cardboard, and a long pencil*

FROM any deep box with round sides, you may make a windmill. You will not need the lid. Remove it, and turn the box over to stand upon its edge so that its top becomes its base.

Cut a small door about an inch high in the lower part of the side, as you see it in the picture of my windmill.

Above the door, but farther round, cut a narrow window. A half-inch square cut out will make this.

The roof is round and pointed. It is to be made from cardboard. Take your compass and draw on the cardboard a circle twice the size of the round base of your box—or about that. Cut this circle out, and from it remove a quarter section like a large portion cut from a pie. See *Diagram Three, D, page 186.*

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Next, lap one edge of your three-quarter circle over its opposite side. Glue it so. This gives the round, pointed roof. Paint it if you wish. Colour it bright red or brown.

Sails for windmill need to be cut from a paper pattern. This pattern must be made from paper that may be folded easily. Cut a square of paper that is half the height of your windmill. Fold this square together to make halves—then again, to make quarter sections. Cut in the folded quarter section the figure shown for shaping windmill sails. *See Diagram Five, Z, page 189.* Then unfold your paper, and, placing it upon cardboard, outline round its edge with pencil. Then, cut the outline out. You now have the sails for your windmill. *For shape of pattern for windmill sails, see Diagram Five, ZZ, page 189.*

Make a hole through its centre. Press through it the point of a long pencil.

Make two holes in your box, near the top, below the roof—one hole exactly opposite the other. Run the pencil point through these holes. There! The sails are in place!

Where is your toy cart? Shall it go rolling

Building a Toy Windmill

over Box Bridge to the mill with some corn from Boxville farm? What a windy day it must be when the windmill sails turn so fast!

I built a little windmill,
Its sails went round and round;
The miller was a tumble toy,
The mill, a box I found.

The roof is made of cardboard,
The sails are cardboard, too;
It is easy work to make one,
And it's lots of fun to do!

Boxville Barn and Farmyard

MATERIAL—*A large boot-box and two boot-box lids that fit in, a ten-inch square of cardboard, and the rims cut from a shallow box*

FARMS are such very interesting places that I am sure you will enjoy knowing how to make one with a big barn and a farmyard where your toy animals may be kept.

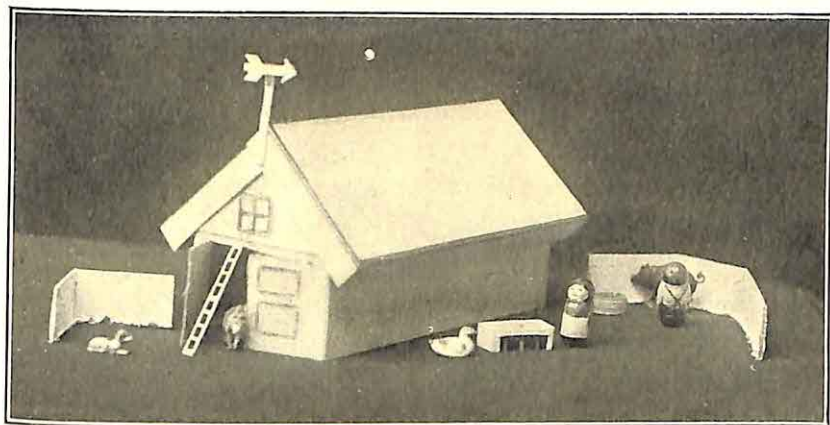
You may easily make a barn like the one in the picture. You will need a boot-box to make the building. Two boot-box lids make its gabled roof. Some cardboard is needed from which to cut supports for the roof.

Begin by turning your box upside down so that its edges become the base of the barn.

In one end of the barn cut a double door. To make this, first mark a three-inch square upon an end of your box. Draw a line down its centre, vertically. *For double door, see Diagram Two, B, page 182.* Cut the top line and down the centre line. The base of your door should be at the edge



The Windmill is made from a round box. Its roof and sails are cardboard



Boxville Barn and Farmyard. The roof of the barn is made of two boot-box lids. The fence for the Farmyard is made of a box rim

Boxville Barn and Farmyard

of the box. The two sections cut in the cardboard make the doors. Press each outward.

Next, you will need to make the two triangular supports for the box-lid roof. These supports must be cut from cardboard, and each must be the width of an end of your box, and be made as high as your box is wide. *For cutting these supports for a gabled roof, see Diagram Three, BB, page 184.* Glue one to each end of your box, at the upper part.

The roof is made from your two box-lids lapped one rim under the other, lengthwise. The upper part is glued rim under rim as in picture. *See Diagram Three, B, page 184.* Let the roof dry, and then slip it over the triangular supports pasted at each end of the box building to hold the roof in place.

Cut a little weather-vane from a strip of cardboard, if you like, and paste it to the front of the barn roof.

The farmyard is made from rims cut from any shallow cardboard box you have. The box rims stand if you cut them with corners. They make a good enclosure.

A small box, placed on end, will make a shed.

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The lid of a small box will make a drinking-trough. Little boxes make chicken-coops.

Mrs Tumble Toy lives on my farm. You see her in the picture. Her husband's name is Bill. He is chasing the pig. You can see him too.

Have you some toys that would like to live on your farm?

Cock-a-doodle-doo!
Just run and fetch some glue,
Some scissors, and a boot-box:
We'll make a farm for you!

Cock-a-doodle-doo!
Our work we have got through,
We've made a little farmyard
With a fence around it, too!



Box Brothers' Animal Show

MATERIAL—*Small boxes of all shapes and sizes, reels, and a round bandbox lid to make a circus ring*

THE lid of a round bandbox will make a splendid circus ring. Any small boxes and reels you may have can be the benches for your trained animals to perform upon. A really good circus may be made with wooden animals from the Noah's Ark, or with sweetstuff and other animals from the Christmas Tree.

Shall I tell you how I made my circus? You can make one like it.

First of all, I collected animals. At a small sweetstuff shop, I found a polar bear, a rhinoceros, a fox, and a pig. Each came with a loose head, because the animals were supposed to be filled with sweets, but I glued the heads on tight. I bought these animals for a penny each.

They could stand upon reels when performing in the circus ring. I painted each reel red, and pasted over its hole a disk of coloured cardboard.

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From round box-lids I made pyramids, and from square ones I cut benches. *To cut bench for animal show, see Diagram Six, A, page 190.* Cut a leg at each corner of the box-lid's rim. Remove the cardboard from between cuttings.

Jellico and Mulligan were my animal trainers. They were both little figures of toy men that once stood upon a cake. Mulligan made a splendid clown when he was dressed in some scraps of red and white stuff.

The animals performed all kinds of tricks. They could stand upon each other's backs. I had two or three tumble toys, besides. They performed splendidly.

I am sure you will enjoy making a circus. It is ever and ever so much fun, I think. You can use any animals that you happen to have among your playthings.

At some toyshops, you will find celluloid animals, and little china animals may be bought in any fancy shop. In your own Noah's Ark there will be wooden creatures. These, with your Boxville people—tumble toys, jointed dolls and so on—will provide the trainers and performers for the 'Show.'



The Boxcraft Animal Show

Box Brothers' Animal Show

The animals should be small—never over four or five inches in length.

My animals are very good :

They do their tricks just as they should !

When I have trained them all, you'll see

What a fine show this one will be !

I'm making benches for it now,

And, if you like, I'll tell you how.

Circus Tent and Grounds

MATERIAL—*A round bandbox, a sheet of cardboard, some corrugated cardboard, three or four boxes from three to five inches long. A booth may be made from a flat letter-paper box. Some cotton netting will be the cage bars*

A CIRCUS TENT is a very easy thing to make. You need nothing but a sheet of cardboard and a round bandbox. The bandbox must be turned upside-down upon its edges. This forms the sides of the circus tent.

In the edge of the bandbox, cut out a piece of cardboard the shape of tent canvas looped back to make an entrance. Draw some folds upon this blue pencil. If you prefer, use your water-colour paints instead.

When this is done, glue across the top of your bandbox some strips of string to form tent ropes. The roof of the tent, round and pointed, may next be made.

Take a large sheet of cardboard and draw upon it a circle that is half again as large round as the

Circus Tent and Grounds

base of your bandbox. Cut this out. Cut from the circle a quarter piece like the portion of a pie. See *Diagram Three, D*, page 186. Lap the cut sides of this three-quarter circle, and glue together to make a pointed roof like that of a circus tent. When the roof is dry, slip it upon the top of the hat-box, and your tent is complete.

If you find some corrugated cardboard, it may be slightly curled and pressed so that it will stand on edge, to make a board fence for the circus enclosure. Of course you must have a fence ! Of course !

Deep stationery boxes with lids that entirely cover the sides and ends make very good circus cages. To make these you will need to cut top and bottom from the boxes, leaving sides and ends only. It is better, however, to keep a very narrow margin or band round the top and bottom, cutting as in the picture. Paste strips of coarse netting over each opening. These should be glued to the margin inside the box to make bars for the cages. For cutting a box to make a cage, see *Diagram Eight*, page 197.

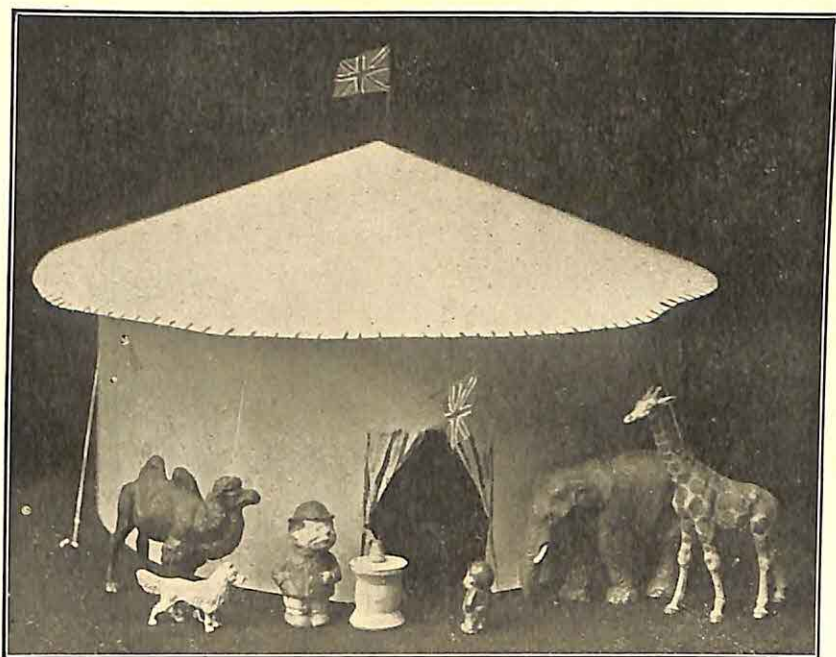
Wheels may be added to the cages, so that the

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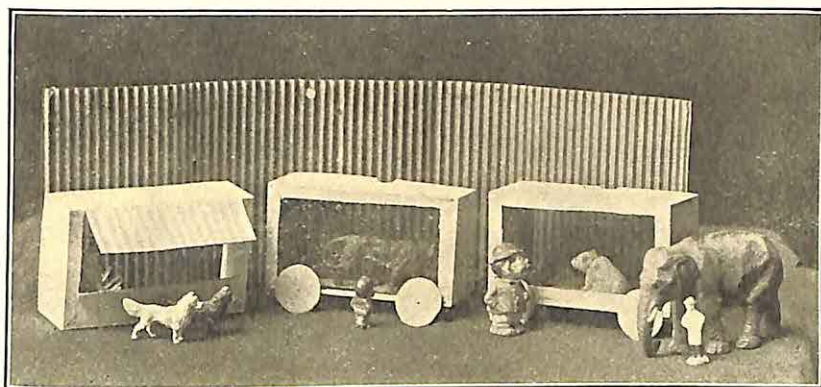
animals may go out on parade. The wheels are small circles cut from cardboard. There should be four for each cage, of course. When they are cut out from the cardboard, fasten each through its centre to the base of a cage by a round-headed paper-fastener. The prongs of the paper-fastener should be bent to right and left inside the box. This holds wheels firm. If you have no paper-fasteners glue the wheels to your box.

A better way to fix wheels is to get thin skewers of wood and put these through the base of box so that the two ends project. A wheel is then placed on each end. You can cut small disks of cardboard with holes in centre and glue one on each side of each wheel. This allows the wheel to turn freely.

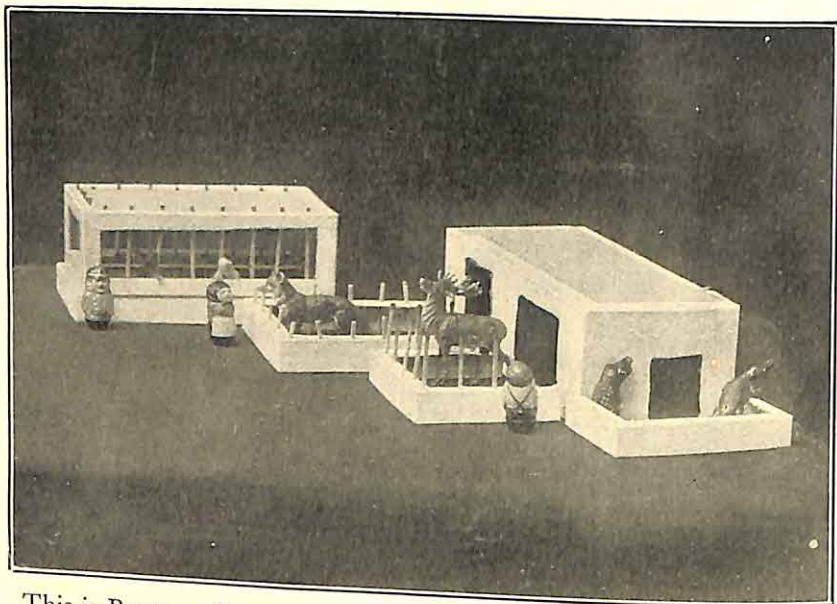
A booth for the circus grounds may be made from a box about three or four inches in size. Stand the box on its long side. Cut in its back an awning. The awning is made first by drawing an oblong space upon the back of the box, cutting this outline down at each side line and across its base. The cardboard is then pressed outward and upward to make the awning. See *Diagram*



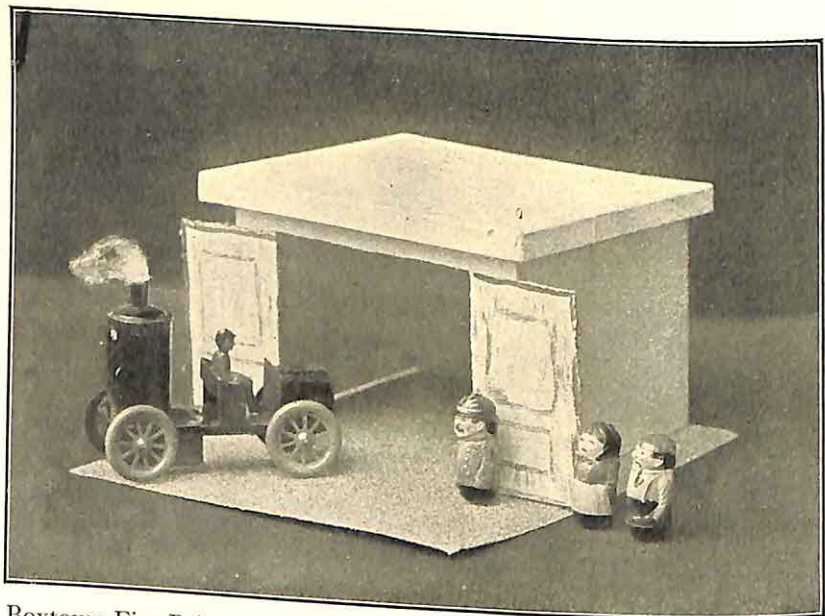
This is Box Brothers' Circus. It is made from the lower part of a round white bandbox



A view taken inside the Circus Grounds. The walls are corrugated cardboard. The cages are boxes with lids; and the booth is a chocolate box



This is Boxtown Zoo. Its cages are cut from boot-boxes. Box rims are used to make enclosures for the animals



Boxtown Fire Brigade. The station is made from a deep square box. The roof is the lid of another box

Circus Tent and Grounds

One, C, page 181. Colour the awning with red stripes.

Side-show tents for circus grounds are made like the tents of Camp Box. *See Diagram Three, E, page 186, for cutting a shallow box and bending it to make a tent.*

All toy figures that you can muster—tumble toys, wooden dolls, penny dolls, Noah's Ark ladies, shepherds and shepherdesses—should go to Box Brothers' Circus on the play-room floor. If you look among your toys, you will find animals for the circus, I know. They may even be animals cut from old magazine pictures.

One day I made a circus
(A bandbox was the tent),
I advertised in Boxville,
But it didn't cost a cent !

The penny dolls of Boxville
Turned out on Circus Day !
I pretended I was showman,
And I made the people pay !

Boxtown Zoo Garden

MATERIAL—*Some boot-boxes, their lids, strips of cardboard or matches to make bars for cages*

A ZOO is really a splendid thing to make. You can cage all your wild animals—Noah's Ark animals, or whatever others you may happen to have. You can buy chenille monkeys, one for a penny, at the toy-shop.

The cages for your zoo will be made from boxes, *as described on page 107*. Matches also make bars for cages. They will need to be pressed down through small holes in the top of the box and made fast inside with a touch of glue. If you have no matches, you may make bars by pasting very narrow strips of paper or cardboard inside the box cages over the openings, or you may use coarse netting, *as described on page 107*. *For cutting a zoo cage, see Diagram Eight, page 197.*

Dens for animals are deep boxes turned over to stand on their edges. Openings are cut in the side and end, as you see in the picture.

Boxtown Zoo Garden

Rims cut from box-lids make fences for enclosures.

Little box-lids make feeding-troughs.

“Do not worry the animals !” This is the rule of all zoos.

I have a lion, and a bear,
I have a tiger, too !
A monkey, and a ‘nelephant,’
And so I made a zoo !

I put a tiger in a cage,
And, if you’re good to-day,
I’ll show you how I made it,
For it’s lots of fun to play.

Boxtown Fire Station

MATERIAL—*A box deep and square, about six or seven inches long, and the shallow square lid of some larger box*

IF you own a toy fire engine or a hook and ladder, there is every reason why it should have a home. The fire station that you see in the picture is made from a deep, square box. It is quickly made by cutting a square doorway on one side of the box and by adding a flat roof.

Turn your box over so that it rests inverted upon its edges. Outline a three or four inch square on one end. Its base must come at the bottom edge.

Draw a line down the centre of this square, vertically. Cut with scissors up this line and across the top line. This gives two doors, that should be pressed outward against the sides of your box. *See Diagram Two, B, page 182, for making the double doorway.*

Place over the top of the box the lid of a larger box, and the fire station will be finished.

Boxtown Fire Station

Why, it took you no time at all to do that, did it?
Let's see how the toy engine looks inside its new
building !

I have a little engine,
And the firemen never tire
Of racing into Boxville,
Whenever there's a fire !

How to Make a Wigwam

MATERIAL—*A round bandbox lid and a few small sticks or pencils*

WHY, of course, you may make an Indian wigwam! It will take about two minutes to make one like this one in the picture. With it, you may play all kinds of Indian plays.

One round bandbox lid will make two wigwams. Cut the lid into halves. Take one of these and lap its edges to form a cone. Glue or sew these edges together.

Cut off the point of the cone. This makes the opening at the top of the wigwam.

In the side of the bent bandbox cone, cut a flap, and bend this back against the outer side of the tent. Stand the tent up upon its broad base, and there will be its entrance. Small sticks or thin pencils may be thrust through the top to make tent sticks. Indian symbols may be painted on the sides of the tent.

How to Make a Wigwam

I had an Indian doll, Big Chief Can Read Long Words. He came in a canoe made of wood. I made a green wood for him out of crape paper, and he lived near a silver-paper spring upon my play-room floor in his home.

All the toy animals that I have played in the woods and Big Chief Can Read Long Words hunted them. There was a deer that came off our Christmas tree, and a whole family of china bunnies, and—and you should see him on the trail of Noah's Ark animals! And—and you ought to see the lovely mats that are inside the Indian's tent. I made them at the Kindergarten myself.

By the shores of Abigmirror,
By the shining of its water,
Stood the wigwam of Big Box Chief,
Builted from a piece of bandbox.
Dark behind it rose a mountain
Made of paper-covered boxes :
There were pebble rocks upon it,
And 'twas there Big Box Chief hunted.

Fort Box

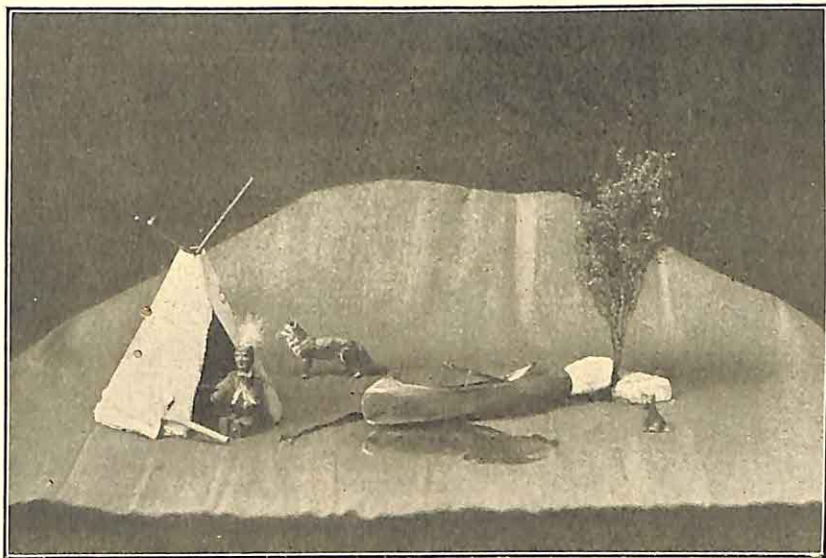
MATERIAL—*A deep, square box with its lid. A round hair-pin box and a reel will make a cannon*

WOULD you like to make a fort for your leaden soldiers? Shall I tell you how to do it? If your soldiers are small, a box three inches deep may answer for the main building. Its lid will form ramparts.

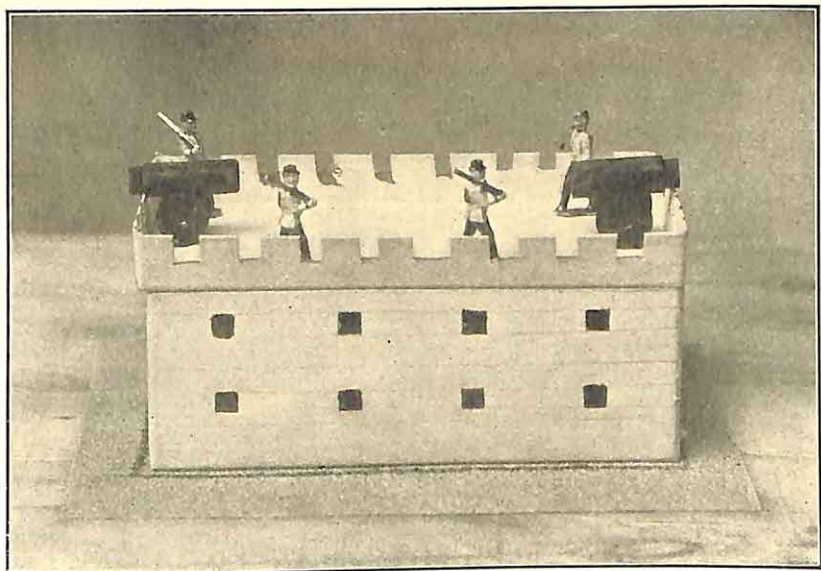
To start the building of your fort, turn your box upside-down upon its edges. First take the lid off and lay it aside.

Find a pencil and mark the openings for guns. They are made like windows upon the box front. Draw each about a half-inch square, and use your ruler to make each opening even. Cut these squares out, if you wish. Should you prefer not to cut them out they may simply be painted black.

To add the ramparts, take the lid and by the aid of your ruler draw a line along the centre of all four rims. Then make a pencil mark on



The Indian Wigwam is cut from half of a round bandbox lid



This is Fort Box. It is made from a deep box and its lid

Fort Box

the edges and on the lines at every half-inch. Connect these points and cut out every other square thus formed. It may be necessary slightly to vary the width of the spaces so as to get the corners right. The exact width should depend upon the measurements of your lid. The spaces and pieces left standing should as nearly as possible be equal all round. *See picture.* Glue the lid with its rim upward to the top of your box. *For making ramparts, see Diagram Three, F, page 187.*

At the back of the fort, you may easily devise a 'sally port' by cutting a door. *For cutting a door, see Diagram Two, A, page 182.*

A toy cannon may be made with a small round hair-pin box. Paste this upon the side of a reel between the ends, which thus become wheels. A tack pressed beneath one wheel of the cannon will keep it upright and prevent it rolling. I painted my guns black. If you like, you may easily do this, with water-colour paints.

An encampment of tents may be made from small white box-lids cut through each long side rim up to the top of the cover, and bent to each

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side of the centre downward. *See Diagram Three, E, page 186.*

If you have a flag, it will be just the very thing to wave over Fort Box.

You can arrange your fort upon a sheet of crape paper and make streams and woods all about it. The streams will be strips of silver paper pasted on the green crape paper. The woods will be bits of twigs pressed into the holes of reels so that the trees stand upright. Bushes are just bits of twigs placed here and there. Rocks and mountains may be made from stones.

I had a leaden soldier,
His name was Tommie Tin.
Oh, he was brave in battle,
And always fought to win.

I appointed him as general,
And he is in command
Of all my Boxville Army
At Box Fort in Boxland.

Toy Castle and Fairyland House

MATERIAL TO MAKE A CASTLE—*Any box, either round or square—one at least six or seven inches deep is best*

MATERIAL TO MAKE A FAIRYLAND HOUSE—*An oblong box deep enough for door and windows to be cut in its sides, a few little biscuits or fancy sweets—possibly some gilt or silver paper in place of these*

HAVE you ever played in fairyland? Well, if you have not been there, you can very well make a fairyland upon the play-room floor, and in it you may gather together all the people of your Fairy Books. These people will be Knights, and Princesses, Witches, Goblins, Fairies. All are toys, and it is an easy matter to get them together—quite as easy as it is to make a fairyland castle.

First, you may like to build the castle, for that is all-important. There never yet was a fairyland without *that*!

Find some deep box with its lid. It really matters little whether the box is round or square

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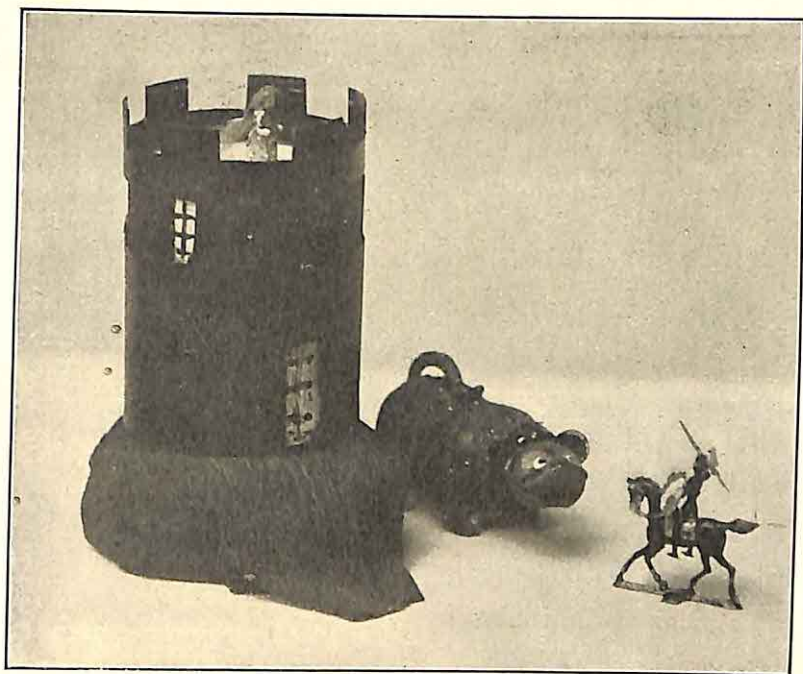
sided. A round box will make a high tower-like castle similar to the one in the picture. A square one will make one more like a fortress. It scarcely matters which you choose. Take the lid from your box. This is to form the castle ramparts later. High up in the box cut one or two long tower windows. Cut a door at the bottom. Next cut the ramparts in the lid. *For cutting ramparts, see Diagram Three, F, page 187.* Glue these to the top of your box—and the castle is made!

The Princess who lives in the castle is a penny doll dressed in a silver robe (made of tinfoil). My Princess has golden hair. It is long and beautiful. You can see it in the picture.

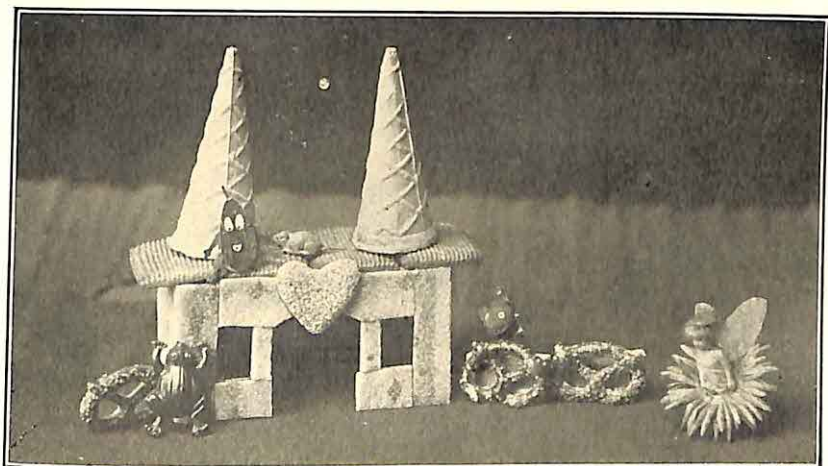
The Knight is a leaden soldier. His spear is a bit of wire. His shield is a brass button, polished and shining.

You can find the proper kind of dragon, I daresay. Mine was a cheap china ornament, but you will easily find among the penny animals in a toy-shop something far better than my crockery animal.

Don't forget to make the dragon a lair, when



A Fairyland Castle made from a round box and its lid



A Fairy House made of a box covered with goodies

Toy Castle and Fairyland House

you have bought him. It may be just a box with a hole in it for the mouth of a den, but if you have some pretty stones and pebbles, you can build a *real* lair on the play-room floor with these.

Your Knight and Princess will enable you to make a play out of almost any fairy tale. Little toys which you have among your playthings may help. I know you will have a good time playing at fairyland. I did.

I built me a Hansel and Gretel house, too. This was to help with my fairyland play.

Hansel and Gretel were two tumble toys—a boy and a girl. Their home was in a Boxville Cottage. When they went to the woods and found the Witch's House, I made that. It was in a forest of clothes-pegs like the trees made for Camp Box.

I made the fairyland house of the Witch from a deep oblong box. I cut two windows in one side and a door between them, as you see it in the picture of the Fairy house.

To the sides of the house, I pasted some little biscuits and goodies. The roof of the house was of biscuits. It was very fairy-like.

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I used some fancy bread twists, called pretzels, for a fence.

I had some small celluloid dolls among my playthings, and I made fairies of them. You can see one that is a Daisy. Her dress is an artificial flower off an old hat. I took the centre out of the daisy and made a skirt of the petals. The fairy's wings were cut from white tissue paper. They were glued to the back of her body.

All kinds of little dolls will answer splendidly for this fairy boxcraft play. Many suitable figures can be selected from old magazines, pasted on cardboard, and cut out. They look prettier if they are painted or coloured with crayons. You can easily find dwarfs, gnomes, goblins, witches, elves. Oh, it will be fun, I know!

In summer you can go out into the garden and gather hollyhocks. The flowers make real little flower ladies—just *like* fairies dressed up in red and pink and white dresses to go to a party. The buds of the hollyhock make heads for the ladies, and you just stick a pin through a bud and press it through the under part of the full-blown flower and, *hey presto!* you have a fairy. Acorns make

Toy Castle and Fairyland House

fairy dishes too—you could wish for nothing better.

Once there lived a dolly Princess, with soft, flaxen,
curly hair,

By a cruel spell imprisoned near a Chinese dragon's lair.
To the strong and lofty castle guarded by this dragon
dire,

Many came to free the Princess whom they did so
much admire ;

One by one they came and suffered—in a truly frightful
way,

They were gobbled by the dragon one and all, 'tis sad
to say !

But there came a leaden soldier, all in tinfoil armour
dressed ;

Bravely on his steed he bore him, valiant on his chosen
quest.

At his blow the flaming dragon toppled over, van-
quished quite,

And the rescued dolly Princess was set free, then, by
her Knight.

King and Queen, they reign in Playtown even to this
very day,

And they live for ever happy, as the fairy stories say !

Boxes used as Blocks

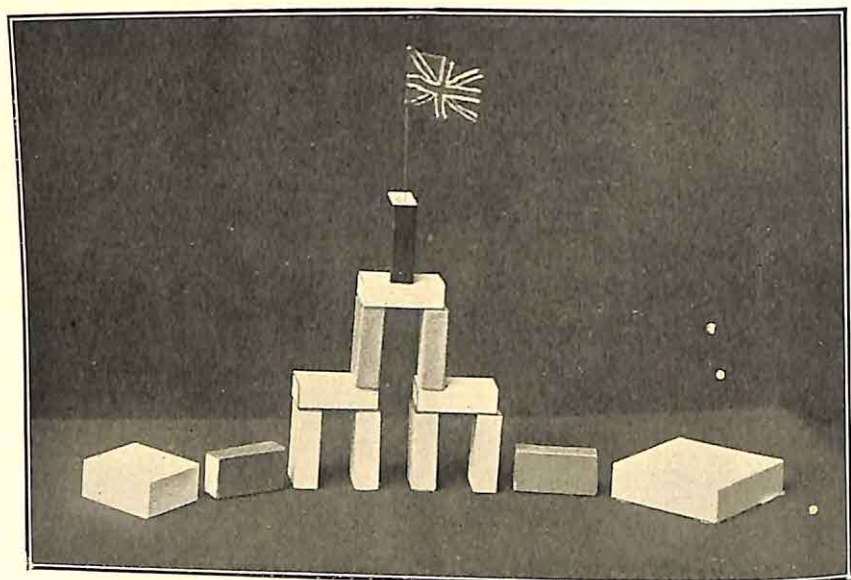
MATERIAL—*An assortment of boxes varied in size and shape*

BUILDING with blocks is always fun, as you know. You have tried it with cubes, and with dominoes, and with cards—but did you ever try to build with boxes in the same way?

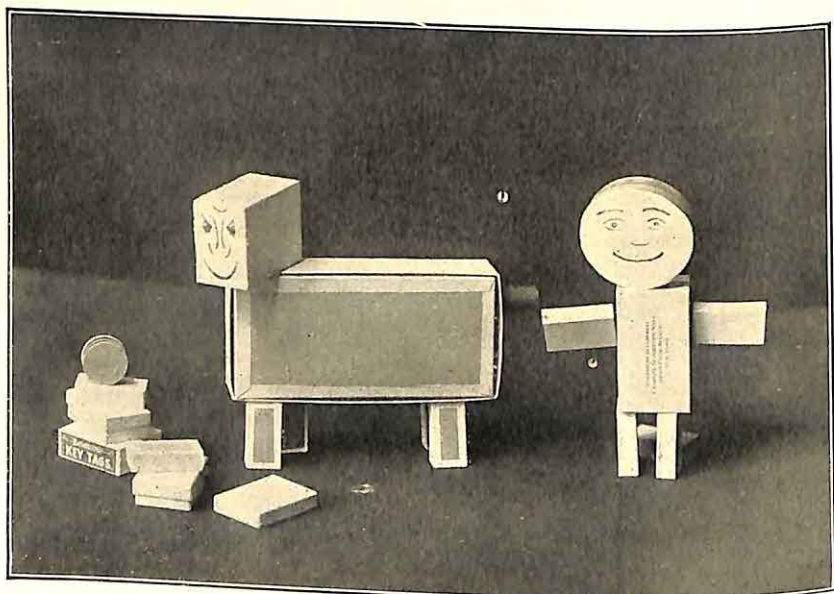
The boxes do not need to be glued. Their lids may or may not be used. Small boxes make walls, and box-lids form roofs. You will see a tall block building in the picture. It was made from small boxes from the chemist. There is really no end to the ways in which you may build with these.

From boxes of uneven size, men and animals may be made. Round boxes or small oblong boxes form heads. Larger boxes make bodies. Legs and arms are boxes of equal size.

The faces are drawn with pencils upon the backs of boxes where there is no print or picture. A



Building Blocks and Box Building with small boxes



Building Animals and Box People from a collection of boxes 125

Boxes used as Blocks

hair-pin will keep the arms in place. It will need to be pressed through the box sides and bent so that the arm boxes may be slipped upon it. Men of all sorts may be made. There is great variety, as forms vary with the shape and size of boxes that you use.

If you are playing with a friend, you will find that it is amusing to divide your store of boxes, each choosing one at a time till the supply is exhausted. Then, you may each see how many different things you can build. It will be a game, and the winner will be the one who can make the most with his store.

It is entertaining to play with box animals and box men when you have to spend a day in bed. They may be placed upon a table near the bedside. They are light to handle, and they require no cutting or pasting to worry mother. If you decide to have measles or mumps, the little boxes may be disposed of after you have played with them. You can always find new ones to take their place when you are well again.

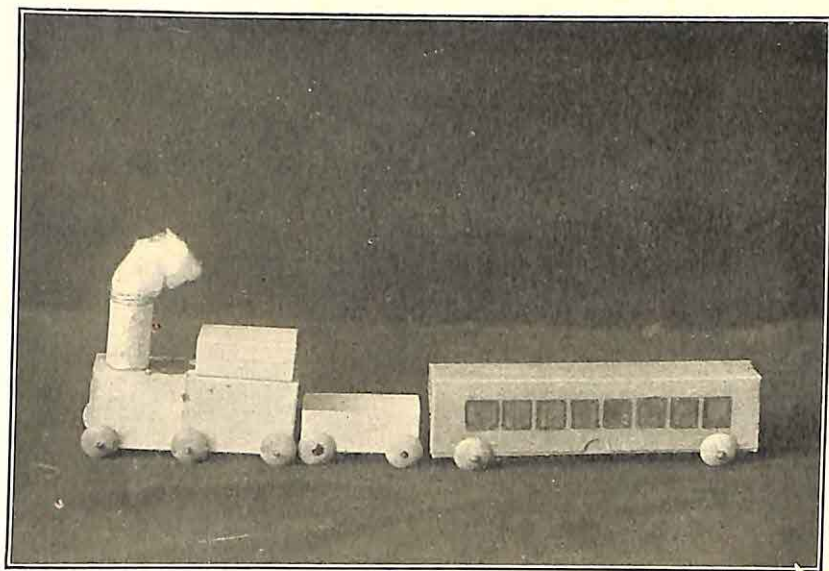
You may make a puzzle for yourself out of a large box and a number of smaller boxes of varied

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

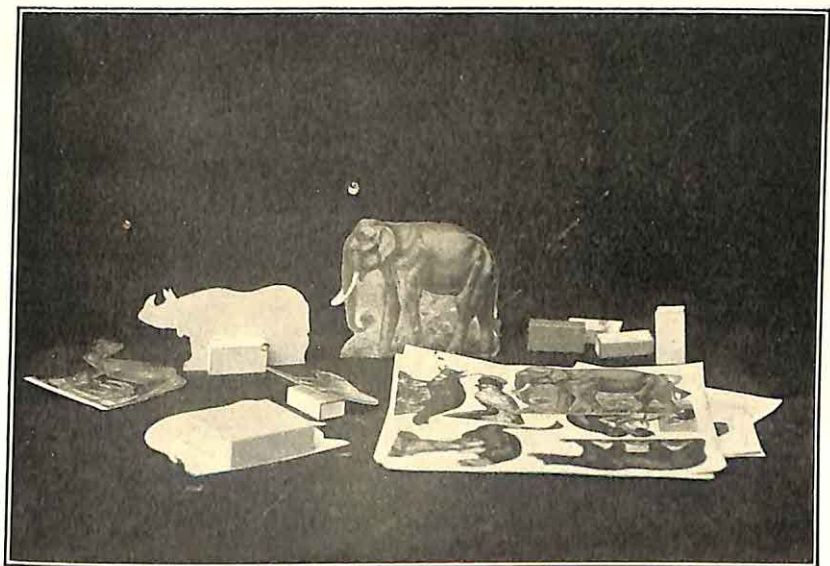
size. Try to pack as many boxes as you can into the large box. Make them come as evenly as you can in packing. There will be *some* space at sides, but with care and thought you will be surprised to see into how small a space they may be packed. Try them in various forms, till you are sure you have reached the best way to arrange them. Then, give the box puzzle to some friend to see if he can do with one or two attempts what you have accomplished. When you give some person this puzzle, mix your boxes well, so that there is no clue to their proper arrangement inside the larger box.

Toys like trains may be built with little more than a long biscuit-box for a coach and some oblong box for engine. The engine's funnel is a round box. Its coal truck is a lid taken from a chocolate-box. Its wheels are buttons or button moulds placed on the ends of hair-pins that have been pressed through the sides of the cardboard boxes. A bit of wax or plasticine on each end will keep the wheels firm.

Paste boxes to the backs of pictures which you may cut out from sheets sold for the purpose, or



A Toy Train built of boxes. Its wheels are button moulds



Cut-out Pictures may be made to stand when glued to small boxes

Boxes used as Blocks

from old magazines. The Indians, soldiers and animals will then stand erect by themselves.

You will have an interesting time, I am sure, in finding new ways to use your boxes in this kind of game, and you may always find different kinds of boxes to adapt to the building. And the nice thing about it is that you can make almost anything you choose.

I never knew before—did you?—
How much a cardboard box could do!
All sorts of buildings I can raise,
And men and beasts in divers ways
Are made to strut upon my stage,
Or safely rest within a cage.

Noah's Ark for Biscuit Animals

MATERIAL—*A child's boot-box without a lid, the lid of a large boot-box, and some shallow box with lid about ten inches by four*

NEXT time that you have biscuit animals to play with, build them an ark ! It is splendid fun. I will tell you how to do it.

Find the materials needed to build with—a boot-box lid, a child's boot-box, and some very shallow box about ten inches long and at least four inches wide.

To make the base of the Noah's ark, use the large lid. Cut its rims off. Cut each end to a point. The ark building is to be placed on this.

The ark building is made from the small boot-box. Place it upside-down upon its edges.

Cut a door in one end of the box on the bottom edge. Cut upward from near the centre two inches. Then cut horizontally across the box two

Noah's Ark for Biscuit Animals

inches more. To cut door, see *Diagram Two, A*, page 182. After cutting, bend the door as if it were on a hinge. A round-headed paper-fastener will make a door-knob and latch. Press the points of the fastener through the cardboard door and bend the prongs, or points, to one side together. In this way animals may be securely locked within the ark.

Cut two triangular supports for the roof. They should be cut from heavy cardboard and made equal-sided. The width of one end of your box will give you the dimensions to make these. See *Diagram Three, BB*, page 184. Glue one of these cardboard pieces upon the top of each end of the ark. Let both dry well before attempting to put a roof upon them.

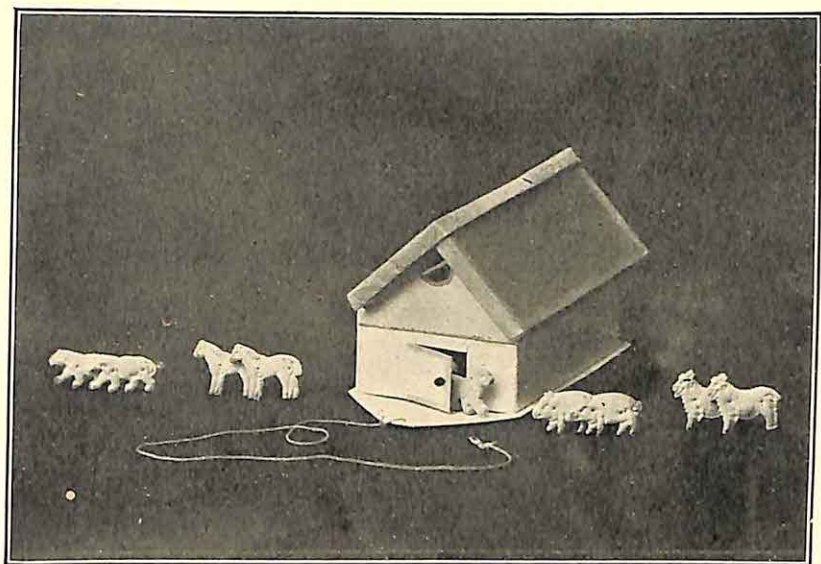
The roof is made of the two parts of the shallow box. Lap the long rim of one part over the long rim of the other. Glue the two rims together, one over the other. *For making a gable roof from two box-lids or from halves of a shallow box, see Diagram Three, B*, page 184. When the glue is dry, slip the roof over the gabled points of the ark.

Now, when the rains descend and floods come and there is a RAINY DAY ahead of you, just

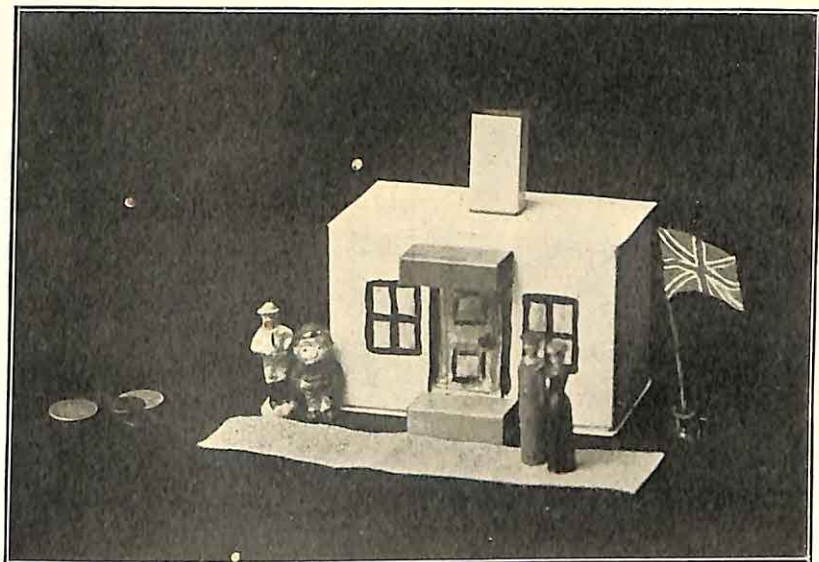
The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

summon the biscuit animals from the pantry. Arrange them in pairs. Find a doll for Mr Noah and a piece of paper to make the dove. A hassock will be Mount Ararat, and the ark may voyage the whole day upon the play-room floor. When the sun comes out, you will have been so busy all day that you will have quite forgotten about the rain.

The animals march'd in two by two! Hurrah! Hurrah!
The elephant and the kangaroo. Hurrah! Hurrah!
They all march'd into the Box Noah's Ark,
'Twas far too wet to play in the park;
So they *all* march'd into the barque
For to get out of the rain!



A Noah's Ark for biscuit animals



A Savings-bank made to hold pennies. The pennies are dropped down its chimney

A Box Savings Bank

MATERIAL—*A box in which correspondence cards have been packed, a small box made like a match-box, and another similar to it*

WHEN I began to make boxcraft toys, I used to save my pennies to buy coloured paper, animals, and little figures to use in Boxville. Also, when I needed crape paper or silver paper, or a mirror for a pool, I had money to buy it.

Perhaps you would like to know how to make a savings bank for pennies too?

You will need some small box like that in which correspondence cards come packed from the stationer's. It has a deep lid or cover.

Turn the box over so that the printing on its top is underneath.

Draw two windows and a door on one side of the box. Paint them, if you like.

Paste over the door a porch roof made from a small box. The doorstep is pasted under it.

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Remove the inside of the little box with sliding cover. The cover, as you may have noticed, is like a tall chimney.

Take this and stand it on end at the top of your box. Draw its outline with pencil on the cardboard. Then remove the box and cut out the oblong marked just inside the lines.

When this is done, you must glue the chimney over the open hole. Glue it tight and let it dry well. The pennies, halfpennies and farthings may be dropped down this chimney into the bank.

There is one rule which I never break—three-pence must *always* stay in the bank to be ‘a nest egg.’ I made this rule myself.

I made a little penny bank,
I'm saving money fast!
At first I didn't stick to it,
But patience ought to last!

My bank has a tall chimney,
Through which the pennies pop,
It's really satisfactory
To hear the money drop.

Toy Wagon and Sleigh

MATERIAL TO MAKE A TOY WAGON—*Any oblong cardboard box, and a few square inches of cardboard, from which to cut cardboard disks for the wheels*

MATERIAL TO MAKE A SLEIGH—*One oblong cardboard box with a deep lid. A sledge may be made from any long box or its lid*

IF you wish to make a toy wagon, take a cardboard box and remove its lid. This is the body of the wagon.

Take your compass and with it draw on some cardboard four circles of the same size. If you prefer, you can use a large coin or a doll's saucer and mark circles with your pencil. Cut these out and you have the four wagon wheels.

Find two thin sticks or wooden skewers. They must each be a trifle longer than the width of your box. Press each through the side of the box where wheels should come—press right through the opposite side also, so that the ends project. Then place a wheel upon each end of the stick,

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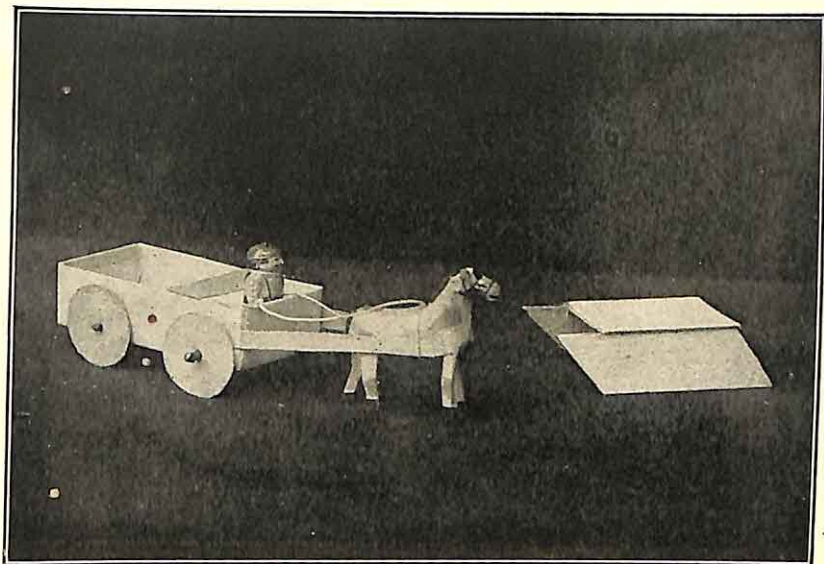
and fix a bit of wax or some glue where the linchpin should come. A wheel will run better if you cut out a small disk, insert it upon the stick before putting on the wheel, and then fix it tight with a touch of glue. Let the glue dry thoroughly before you attempt to play with your toy.

A strip of cardboard cut to fit the width of the cart and glued upon its edges will make the driver's seat.

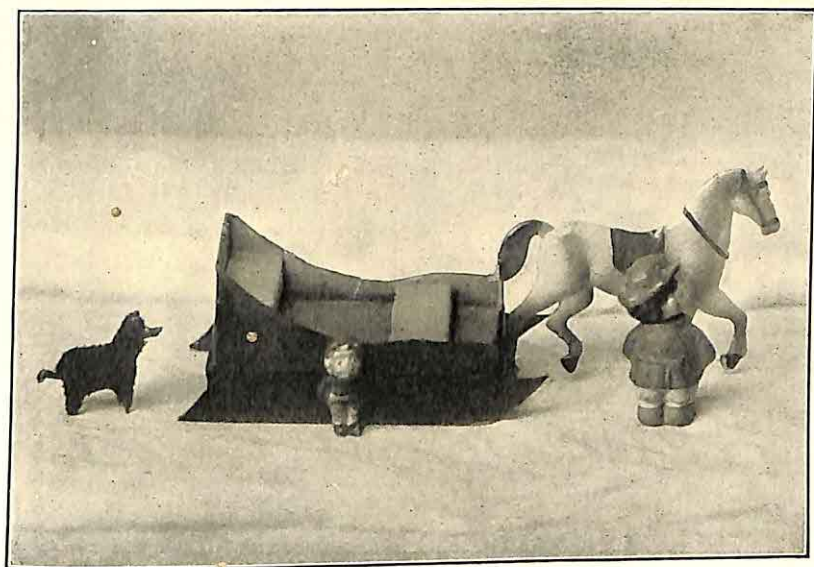
The shafts are two strips of cardboard pasted to the sides at the front. Cut each about half the length of your box.

Whoa there! Back up—back! There is your toy horse in the shafts. He is waiting for you to tie his string harness. He will be ready then to trot round the floor.

If you wish to make a sledge, take a box and turn it upside-down. Its sides will become the runners. Cut the ends off the box, and cut away a portion of the bottom at each end so that the sides project. Then make on each side slanting cuts, as you see in the picture. All four cuts, you will see, are made in the same direction. At one end the runners project at the top, but at the back of the sledge they



Toy Wagon. A Sledge : the runners are made from the sides of a box



A Sleigh made from a box and its lid. It has been painted

Toy Wagon and Sleigh

project at the bottom. See *Diagram Ten, A*, page 199.

To make the sleigh, you will need to use the deep lid of a box. Turn it so that the top rests on the table. Cut the side rims the shape of the upper portion of a sleigh, and glue the cover to the runners. A small box will make two seats for the sleigh. Fit the lid into the back of the sleigh and the box itself near the front. See *Diagram Ten, page 199, for making sleigh, A, runners; B, top.*

When it is winter in Boxville, cotton-wool makes snow, and my horse, harnessed to the sleigh, with a sleigh-bell on his neck, goes jingling through Market Street. The boy dolls catch their sledges to the back of the sleigh.

Your Teddy Bear would like to play
With little toys made in this way :
One little empty box may be
A wagon like the one you see.
Or p'r'aps, if it's a wintry day,
You'd rather make a cardboard sleigh,
And to the Boxville ladies show
The Boxville suburbs under snow.

Doll's Crib, Mail-cart and Basket

MATERIAL TO MAKE A DOLL'S CRIB—*An oblong box, and four tiny oblong boxes of equal size to make the legs*

MATERIAL TO MAKE A DOLL'S MAIL-CART—*An oblong box about seven inches in length, and some cardboard to make wheels. Wheels may also be made from top and bottom of a small round box three inches in diameter*

MATERIAL TO MAKE A DOLL'S BASKET—*Any small box you may have, or its lid; also a small strip of cardboard and two round-headed paper-fasteners*

SEE, here is a doll's crib in the picture. You can see that it is easy to make it. You will hardly need to be told how to do it. Just take the box you wish to use, and cut off a part of each side—there is the top of the crib with its head and foot.

Under each corner glue the end of a small oblong box. There! Isn't that an easy and quick way to make a toy crib for a doll?

If you wish to make a cradle, cut the box in the same way, and cut a circle twice as wide as

Doll's Crib Mail-cart and Basket

the width of your box. Cut this into two, and each half will be a rocker. Glue one to each end of the cradle. That is all !

To make a doll's mail-cart like the one in the picture, take any oblong box similar to a chocolate-box, from six to eight inches long. The lid of a box with deep rims would do as well. Cut away one end and half of each side. Next, cut from the bottom the handle of the cart, shaping the cardboard everywhere as you see in the picture.

Next, cut two circles from cardboard to make the wheels. The circles must be of equal size. Make each about three inches in diameter, unless your box is more than eight inches long, in which case cut your circles correspondingly larger.

Run through one circle a thin stick or a long pencil one inch longer than the width of your box, and press the point through a lower corner of the box and out at the other side. Put on the second cardboard circle for the other wheel. A blob of glue over each end of the axle and well dried will keep the wheels on. When you have fitted the end of a little box into the lower half of the mail-cart to make a seat, all is done. You may use a

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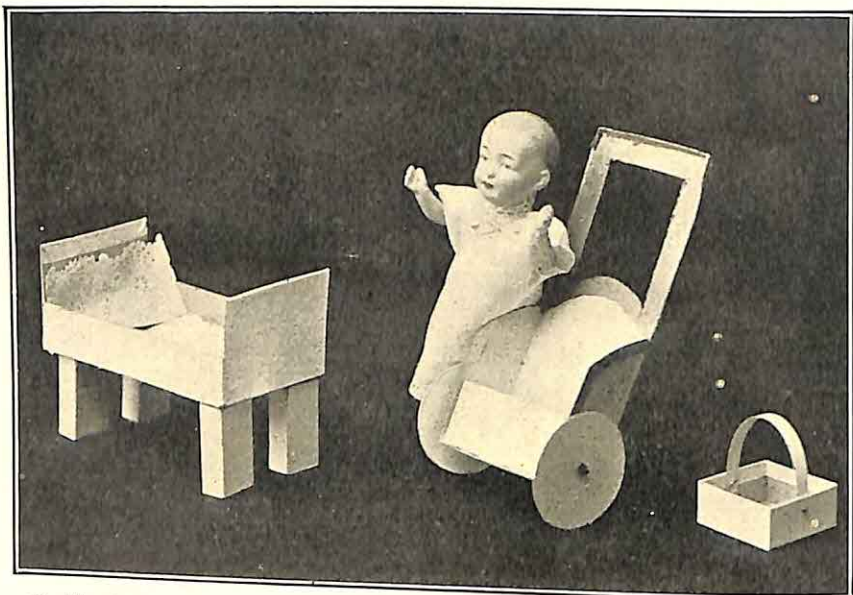
piece of folded cardboard to make the seat, if you prefer. I painted the handle of my mail-cart, but it is not at all necessary to do this. The mail-cart is great fun to use when you play at housekeeping and go to market. Then you can take your doll baby with you in the mail-cart. You can tie the baby into the cart with a piece of string.

The basket that you see in the picture is very easy to construct. You can use it for many different things, and any small boxes—or even large ones—will provide suitable material for basket-making.

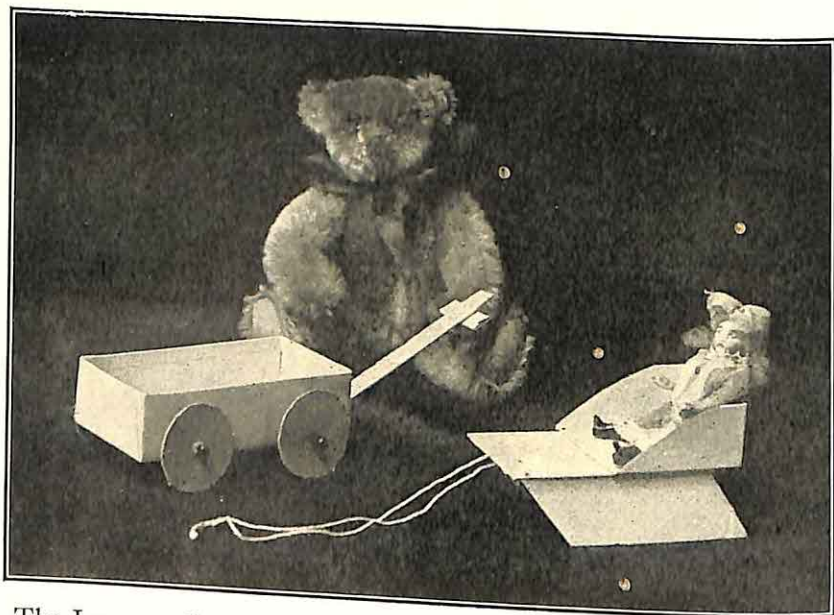
Take a box, or a lid with deep rims, as you like, and cut a strip of cardboard three times as long as the width of your box. This is for the handle. Glue the ends inside on both sides of the box, or, better still, run the prongs of a paper-fastener through the side of your box and through the end of the cardboard strip on both sides. There is the handle—just see what a useful basket you have made!

In spring baskets can be filled with wild flowers, and they look very sweet—just the thing for a gift to mother.

If you have some pretty shells that you have



Doll's Crib with box legs. The Mail Cart is cut from an oblong box.
The Basket is also made from a box



The Luggage Cart is the lid of a chocolate box. Its handle and its
wheels are cut from cardboard. The Little Doll may have a sledge

Doll's Crib Mail-cart and Basket

collected, they may go into a little box basket and be given to some sick child, who will love to handle them and keep them in their basket by his bedside.

At Easter, fill box baskets with moss or green raffia cut to represent grass. Glue the raffia to the box. Then ask cook if she will give you some haricot beans. Place three or four of these in the moss or raffia cuttings, and with your water-colour paint-brush moistened with blue or brown paint, make tiny specks on the beans. They will look like wee birds' eggs, and you will have an Easter basket to give to a friend.

Little box baskets make good Christmas-tree decorations also. They may be suspended from branches by coloured paper chains, or be tied on with raffia or tinsel. Each basket may be filled with sweets or with bright holly berries.

Little cardboard boxes
Will keep you all the day
As busy as your elders,
Although it's only play.

You can make a little mail-cart,
A basket, and a bed,
And all the other articles
Of which you now have read.

Kennel for a Toy Dog

MATERIAL—*A small box without its lid, the lid of some larger box that is square, and cardboard*

HERE is a picture of Fido, my little dog. I made him a kennel so that he could stay near the doll's house at night and be a watch-dog. Perhaps your dog would like one, if he is a toy dog.

If you want to make one, I will tell you how to do it.

Take the box which is to be the building. Turn it over and stand it on end upon the piece of cardboard. Draw the shape of this end. Add to it about four inches in height. Cut this piece out and cut another like it.

Next, cut each piece, beginning at the end of the line which marks the top of the square of the box end and cutting across the corner, through the four-inch top to the middle of the top. Do the same at the other side. This makes the points of the gable ends that come under the roof to support it.

Kennel for a Toy Dog

Turn your box upside-down and glue on the ends with points upward.

Cut an opening at one end of the box. It should be shaped like the door of a dog kennel, as you see in the picture.

Where is a large, flat box-lid? You will want this for the roof. It ought to be about four inches wider than the width of your box. *For making the kennel roof, see Diagram Three, E, page 186.*

Fold this lid downward in equal halves to make a slanting roof, and fix it with glue over the points of the gables at the front and back of the little building. There is the kennel all finished! Whistle to Fido! Come here, Fido, to see the nice kennel made for you. Don't you think that it would be fun some day to make a smaller one for the little china dog?

Oh where, oh where has my little dog gone!

Oh, he hasn't gone far, for, you see,

I built him a kennel from out of a box,

And now he stays home here with me!

Teddy Bear's Wheelbarrow

MATERIAL—*A chocolate-box, or one of a similar shape, one round pill-box for the wheel*

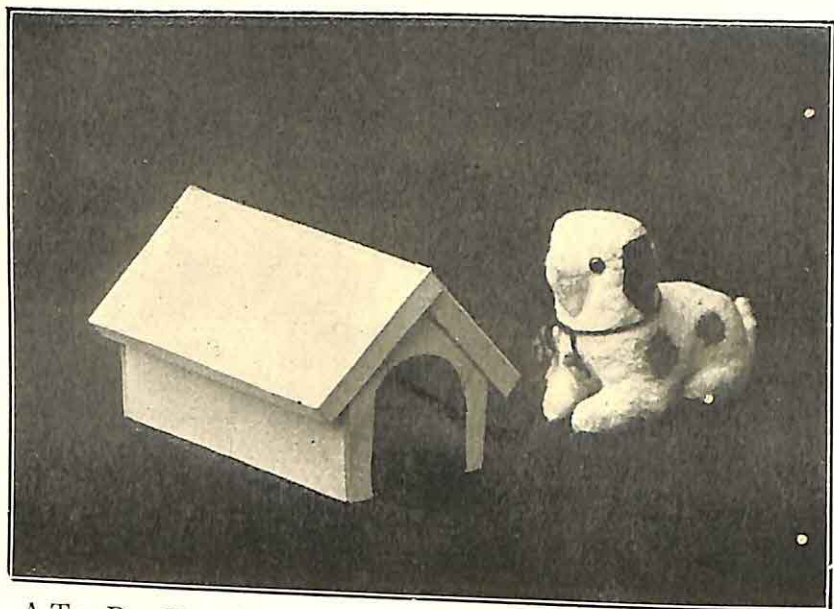
THE Teddy Bear's wheelbarrow that you see in the picture was made from a chocolate-box ; some strips of cardboard made the legs and wheel supports, and a round pill-box made the wheel.

Do you wish to make a wheelbarrow to play with? Perhaps your Teddy would like one. I will tell you how to make it.

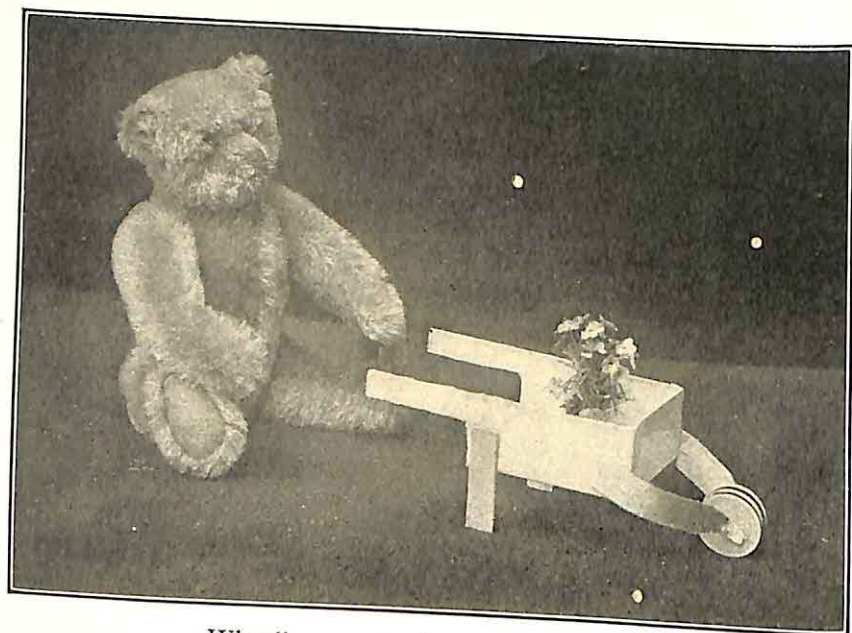
First, find your box and cut off one end. Then, from the sides at this end cut out the handles. Next, cut away the cardboard under the handles, including the portion of the bottom of the box between the handles. This is the frame of the wheelbarrow.

Cut two short cardboard strips each a half-inch wide and each three inches high. These are the back legs. Glue them on either side at the back.

After this, cut two strips of cardboard a half-



A Toy Dog Kennel with cardboard end pieces glued to it to hold a bent box lid roof in place



Wheelbarrow cut from an oblong box

Teddy Bear's Wheelbarrow

inch wide and five inches long. These are for wheel supports. Glue them to the front of the wheelbarrow.

When all are well dry, press the point of a pin through the end of one of these supports, through the lid of a round pill-box, on through its other side, through the other support. If you like, you may use a match in place of the pin, with a small blob of glue at either end; cut this hub the correct length. Let the glue dry well, and then Teddy may have his toy to play with.

My Teddy and I play at gardening with artificial flowers on the floor. Sometimes I make flowers from tissue paper. Do you think you could make them?

One day I cut, with greatest care,
A wheelbarrow for Teddy Bear.
It is a box, as you can see:
It made a barrow splendidly!
Some artificial flowers made
A little garden that we laid;
It was a very happy day
The time we made this garden play.

Office Furniture

MATERIAL—*The end of a boot-box makes the desk, a reel with a round box-lid makes the desk stool, a high round box four inches high makes the flower-stand, the lid of a box nine inches long makes a chair*

MY dolls thought it would be fun to have an office. I had a little cake decoration that was made like a tiny typewriter, and another made like a telephone. Perhaps if you look in the pastry-cook's window you will see some similar ornaments. If you have small pictures you could cut them out and mount them on cardboard. Perhaps a big brother or sister would draw them for you to cut out.

One of my dolls can use the typewriter. * You can see her in the picture. Her name is Dosia—Miss Dosia. The other doll is the telephone boy, and he runs on errands.

To make a desk for your office, take your boot-box. Cut legs in its sides and ends, leaving each corner. *To cut table or flat office desk, see Diagram*

Office Furniture

Six, D, page 193. Paint the desk with India ink and it will look like the one in the picture. If you prefer, use paint, but be careful not to use the paint too moist.

The reel makes the desk stool. Glue a round pill-box to its top. Paint it to match the desk. It makes' the very stool for a doll eight inches in height.

The stand is just a round box about five inches high placed on end and painted. The plant and pot which you see in the picture is a cake ornament. But you could easily make a plant and pot with a doll's basin and some dried moss or coloured paper.

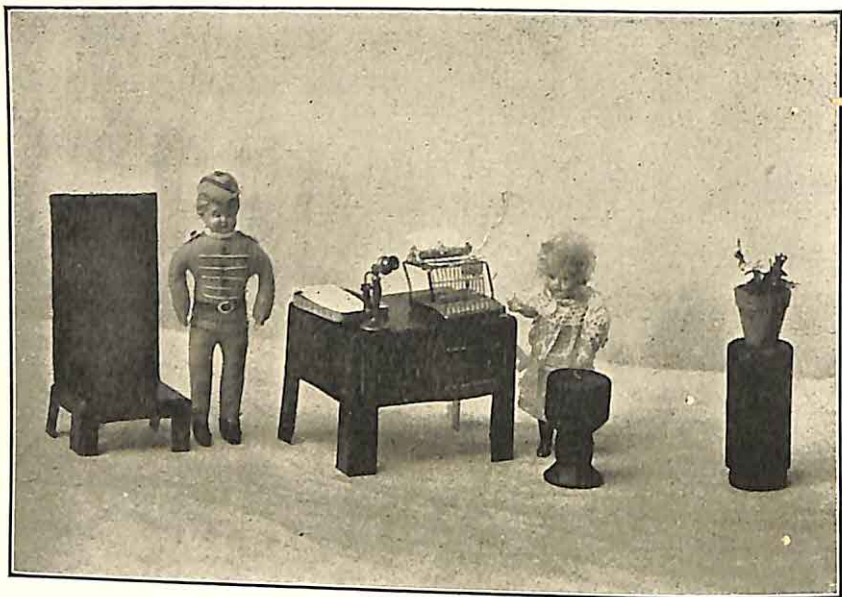
The chair takes no time at all to cut. Find the lid of a box about eight or nine inches long. Cut the rim from it half-way round, starting at the centre of one side. Bend the part that has no rim left on it upward to make the back of the chair, and cut the legs from the lower rim of the rest of the lid as you cut legs for the desk. *To cut a chair, see Diagram Six, C, page 192.* It is fun to have a doll's office. With it you can play at business. What is your business going to be? Are you

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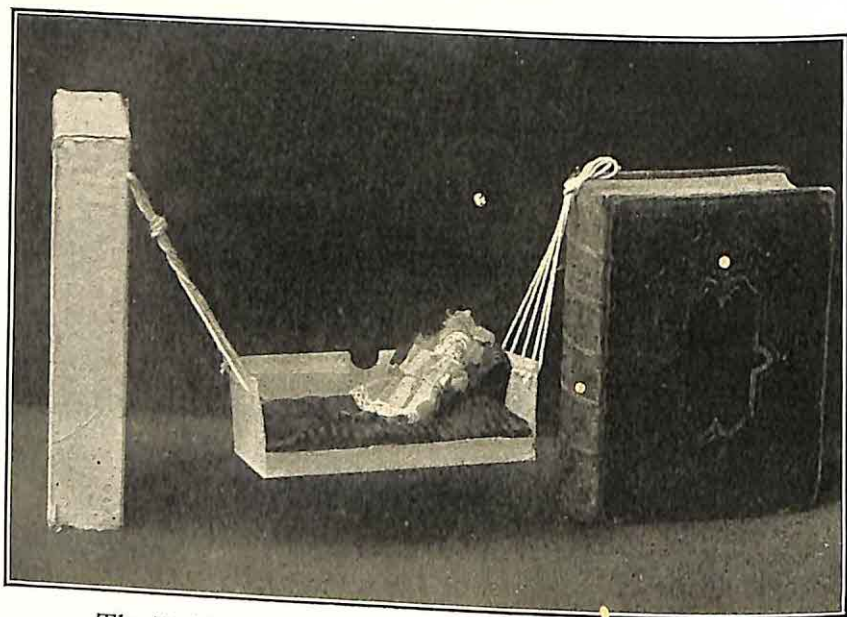
going to be a lawyer, or the principal of a little dolls' school? Perhaps you are going to have an office like Daddy's?

You can see my office-boy in the picture. His hat *ought* to be taken off his head, but it was glued on, so he had to be impolite—though I made him say, "Excuse me!" for doing it. I hope when you engage an office-boy, you will get the kind whose hat *will* come off! But mine is really quite a nice boy, and his name is Bobbie. (He'd rather be called Bob.) I wish that his hat *would* come off!

I make believe, when I'm at play,
That there's an office 'cross the way,
And Mr China Doll is there
Dictating letters in his chair.
'Tick-tack' Miss Dosia's fingers go;
Her letter done to Box & Co
Quick with it Bob runs to the door,
And Dosia starts to write some more.



Office Furniture for Dolls. This is made from boxes and a reel



The Doll's Hammock. It is cut from the lid of a box

A Dolls' Hammock

MATERIAL—*Any deep oblong box. One seven or eight inches long will make a hammock for a doll the same length. Larger boxes may also be used. Some string is needed for ropes*

YOUR large dolls as well as the very small ones may have hammocks. Shall I tell you how to make one?

Take your deep box and cut away all of one side but a strip at the bottom to serve as a rim.

Make holes in the ends at each corner and thread your string through each. Tie the two ends together at each end of the box and the hammock may be suspended wherever you wish to place it.

You may make a mattress by folding tissue paper over brown paper cut to fit the shape of your box. Better still, you may make a real little mattress from some canvas or cloth. Cut the cloth a little larger than twice the size of your box. Fold it and sew it. Then stuff the mattress

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

with bits of paper torn to shreds. Pillows may be made in the same way, using smaller dimensions.

You can hang the hammock in all sorts of places, both indoors and out. I am sure your dolls will be delighted to have you make one for them. If you are a boy, you can make one for your sister. Boys ought to know how to use needle and thread as well as girls. Soldiers and sailors know how to sew. (I know a man who can do embroidery, but, of course, he is an exception.) But a boy ought to be able to sew a mattress. It is as easy as making a marble-bag.

I made a dollie's hammock,
It's an easy thing to do :
Just find an oblong cardboard box
And you can make one, too !

A Dolls' Theatre

MATERIAL—*A deep, square letter-paper box and its lid, and some post cards with coloured views*

WOULD you like to make a toy theatre or a Punch and Judy show to play with? Shall I tell you how to make one out of some deep, square box about eight inches square and eight inches high?

First, take the lid off your box and lay it aside.

Next, turn your box over so that it rests upon its edges and the bottom becomes the top.

Upon the upper part of the front, near the top, outline an oblong about two inches from each side. Measure it with your ruler. Its top should be two inches from the top of the box. The oblong should be about five inches wide and three inches tall. *To guide you in drawing this, refer to Diagram Nine, A, page 198.*

Cut along the lines you have drawn at both sides and at top. Bend the cardboard inward

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

along the bottom line. This will make the 'stage.' See *Diagram Nine, A*, page 198.

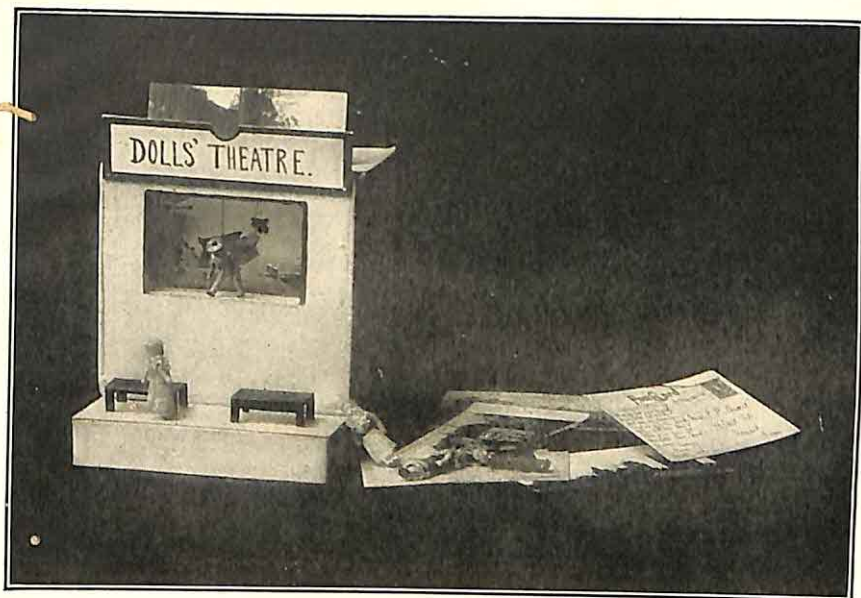
Over the stage, in the top of the box, cut an opening two inches wide the same length as cut for the length of the stage below. Cut the piece right out, so that the little dolls who are to act may be dropped on black strings through the opening and made to walk and dance on the stage. See *Diagram Nine, B*, page 198.

Behind the opening over the stage cut a slit just a little longer than a post card. Slip some pretty coloured view through this slit, and there will be the scenery for your stage. You may have pictures of interiors as well as open-air views and houses. See *Diagram Nine, C*, page 198.

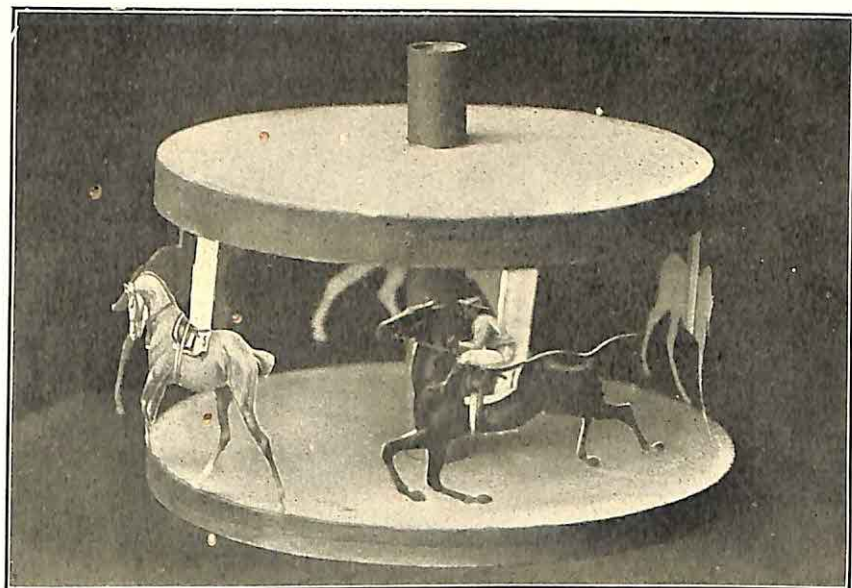
Now, cut a piece of cardboard the right size for a sign-board for your theatre, and print its name on the cardboard. Glue the sign above the stage, as you see it in the picture. It will serve to screen the little dolls' entrance to the stage on their strings.

Last of all, place the lid of your box, face down, on its rim on the table or floor, and put the





The Dolls' Theatre or Punch and Judy Show is made from a deep letter-paper box and its lid. The scenery is a picture postcard and the actor is a doll



The Roundabout is made from the lids of two round bandboxes, a cardboard tube and pictures cut out of a sheet

A Dolls' Theatre

theatre well back upon it so that there is place for stalls in front. *See Diagram Nine, D, page 198.*

Stalls for the audience of little dolls may be cut from lids of boxes two and three inches long. *For cutting benches, see Diagram Six, A, page 190.*

Your actors may be small jointed wooden dolls.

I used to collect picture post card views of all kinds of interesting places and give lectures on them at my theatre. It was great fun. I exhibited performing Noah's Ark animals there too. There is no end to the games you can play with the theatre.

I made a lovely theatre for little dolls to-day,
And if you like, I'll tell you how. You make it in this
way :

Right on the bottom of a box—a cardboard box, you
know—

You draw a square with space each side ; that's where
the stage should go.

Now cut the square along the top, and cut it down
each side.

Upon the base, you bend it in. It cannot be denied
This makes a really splendid stage ! For scenery you
use

Some penny coloured post cards of houses, and some
views.

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

To put these in, you cut a slit upon the theatre top,
And through a wider hole, in front, the dolls on
threads you drop.

This must be just above the stage, and wide and long,
you see,

So that the dolls, held in the wings, can enter easily.

You move the thread and walk them round. Mine act
all kinds of things :

The fairy stories that I know ; my sailor doll, here,
sings.

And you can use the theatre in many other ways :

For lectures on the post card views as well as acted
plays.

A Toy Roundabout

MATERIAL—*Two round bandbox lids, or a large round box and its lid, a sheet of pictures of horses or animals for cutting out, and a cardboard tube or a hoop-stick*

EVERYONE may own a roundabout. Mine is made from two large round bandbox lids and a cardboard tube. You will also need some pictures of animals or horses. Four or five animals are enough to use. A small box will require less.

Cut-out pictures of cowboys on horseback may be chosen. If you cannot have the pictures for cutting out and mounting, horses cut from cardboard will answer. For this, find a clear outline of a horse in some magazine picture and trace it upon your cardboard. Then, when it is cut out, you will have a pattern to help you make the other horses. You simply draw round the edges.

In the picture, the horses were cut out of a sheet. They came as race-horses. They exactly fitted my roundabout.

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

If your cut-outs are printed upon thin paper, paste them upon thin cardboard before you start to make the toy itself. They will dry while you are making the roundabout.

Make holes the size of the cardboard tube (or hoop-stick) in the middle of each lid. Take a piece of cardboard about three inches square and make a similar hole in the middle of this. Glue two short pieces of wood about an inch thick on to the under side of the bottom lid, one on each side of the hole. Now glue the piece of cardboard to these so that the hole comes exactly beneath the other.

When the glue is dry, run the tube through the two holes in the under lid, or platform. A third of the way down its length make a small hole right through the tube and run through this a thin stick or pencil. Then place the top lid, or canopy, so that it rests upon the piece of wood as you see it in the picture.

Now, take the animals you have mounted on thin cardboard and cut each out.

Cut narrow half-inch strips of cardboard and glue them at equal intervals round the rim of

A Toy Roundabout

the canopy, inside. Then glue the animals to the bottom of the strips, on the outside. The strips should be the right length, so that the feet of the horses swing clear of the platform.

When you turn the top of the tube, the roundabout will work.

Paper figures cut from coloured magazine pictures may ride on the roundabout. Wooden Noah's Ark animals glued to the cardboard strips make very lifelike chargers.

With the lids of two hat-boxes
I made a roundabout ;
My brother drew some horses
And then I cut them out.

I play'd I was a gipsy
A-camping at a fair,
And selling rides to children
Who gave me pennies there.

A Boxcraft Motor Car

MATERIAL—*A one-pound chocolate-box with lid, a small box, one round box three inches in diameter, about ten inches of cardboard from which to cut wheels, four round-headed paper-fasteners for wheel-hubs, a match, and two metal buttons for lamps*

IT is not difficult to make a box motor car ; you do not need knowledge of mechanics to do it. Glue, scissors, boxes—and a pair of hands to do the work—these are all that you require.

The larger box forms the body of the car. Take the lid off. This will be used later for the hood, if you care to put one on.

Cut off a part of each side of the box except for the two corners at one end. Look at the picture to see the exact shape for the body of the car. Leave both ends untouched. This forms the windguard in front and, where the corners are, the back of the rear seats.

Turn your small oblong box upside-down and

A Boxcraft Motor Car

glue it end on to the front of the body of the car.

Next, take your round box. Remove its lid and cut this in two. The halves form wheel-guards for back wheels. Glue each where it should go.

Cut the box itself in two also. These halves provide guards for front wheels. Glue them on the sides of the smaller box.

Cut four circles from your cardboard. Use your compass to outline in pencil first. Make each with a diameter of two inches.

When these are cut, run the points of a round-headed paper-fastener through the centre of each, and press them through the cardboard of the wheel-guards and that of the box. Open out the prongs of the paper-fastener to fix the wheels securely in their place. If you prefer, you may glue the wheels to the guards. They should be painted with spokes and tires.

If you would like your wheels to turn, make them, as described in previous chapters, to turn on thin sticks thrust through the boxes from side to side.

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

A short narrow strip of cardboard is glued between the wheel-guards on each side to make the foot-boards.

Two metal buttons are fastened to the front of the motor car to form the lamps.

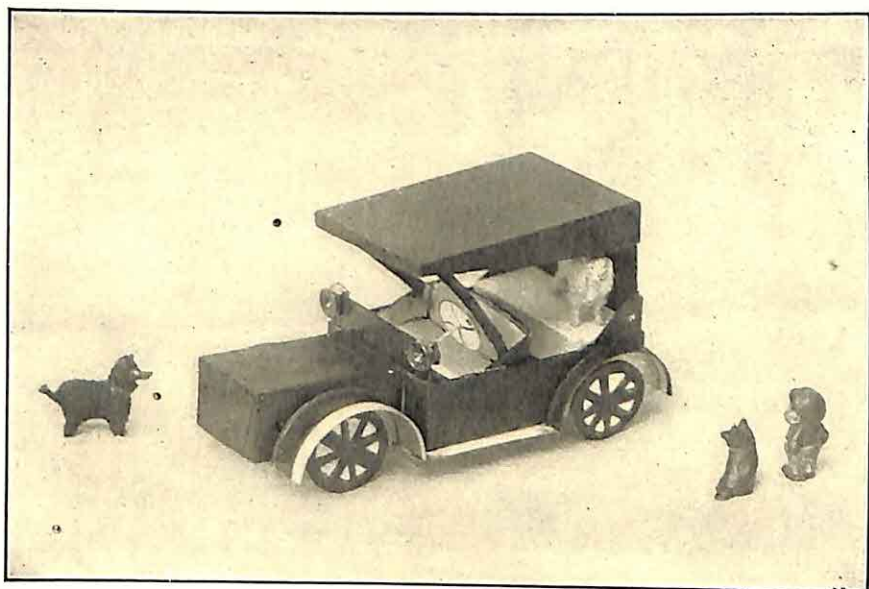
A match is pressed into the front of the box to make the rod of the steering-wheel. The wheel itself is a circle cut out of cardboard. Fix both with a touch of glue. The front seat is the end of some small box with its corners fitted across the body of the car and glued in place. The back seat is made of the other end of the box fitted in the same manner at the back of the car.

Boxcraft cars are the best there are. They do not cost you a single penny! Repairs are always very easy to make, too.

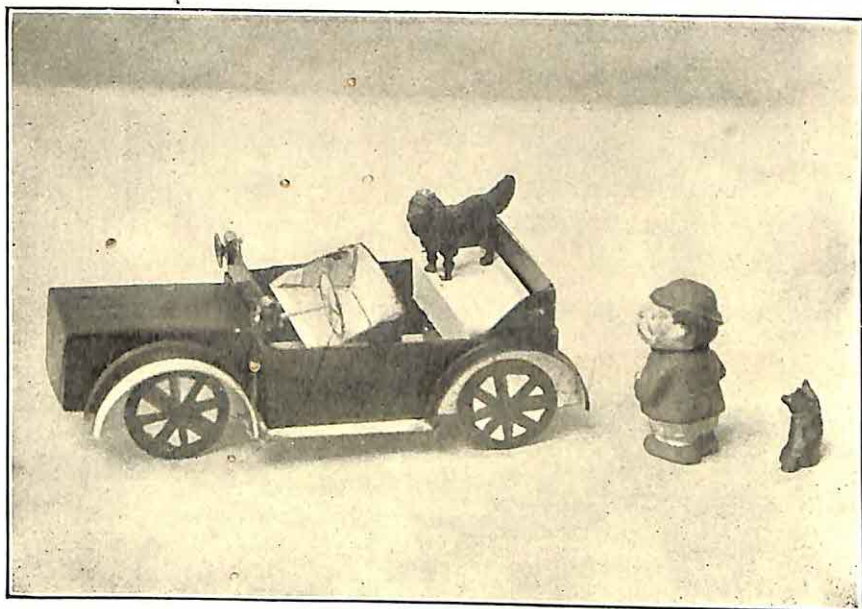
If you care to add a hood, it may be made from the lid of your large box. Cut the front end down to a narrow rim and slant the sides down to the uncut end, as you see in the picture.

Glue an upright piece of cardboard about four inches high behind your back seat. To its top, glue the back of the hood.

Two small strips of cardboard may connect the



Boxcraft Motor Car with hood made of a box cover



Boxcraft Motor Car made without hood

A Boxcraft Motor Car

front of the hood with the side of the car. These serve to support the hood. Glue them in their places.

I painted the motor car that you see in the picture with India ink. It does not look one bit as though it were made out of boxes.

Three cardboard boxes—little else—

Have made the car you see:

It is a Boxcraft model,

And 'tis jolly as can be!

The little Boxville dollies

Go touring near and far;

They love to sound the hooter,

While daddy drives the car.

How to Furnish

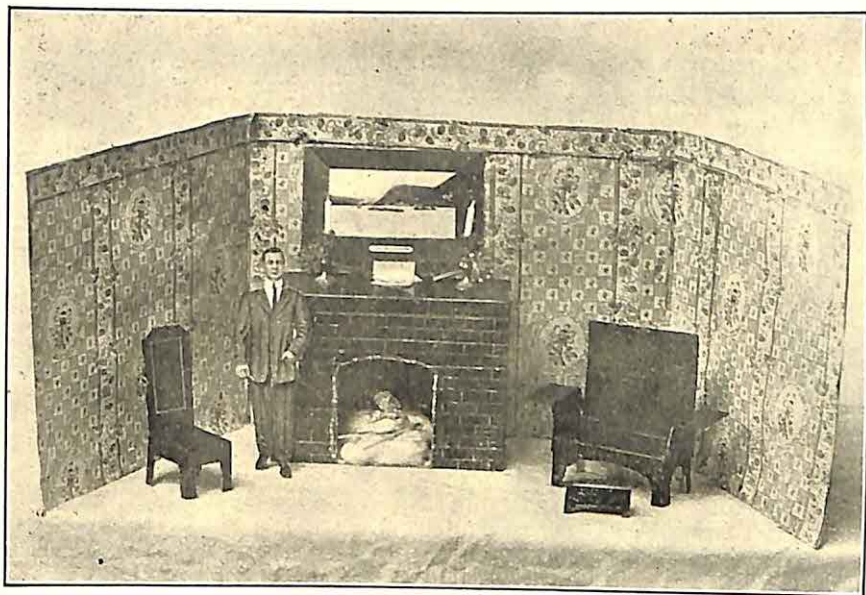
MATERIAL—*Cardboard boxes of all kinds, especially flat letter-paper boxes, jewellers' boxes, correspondence-card boxes. Pencils and reels may be of help*

WHEN you look at the pictures of my boxcraft dolls' house, you will see how well it was furnished. All the chairs and tables, and the bed—all the things that are in the pictures—are cut from cardboard boxes. You have just such boxes as I used, I am sure.

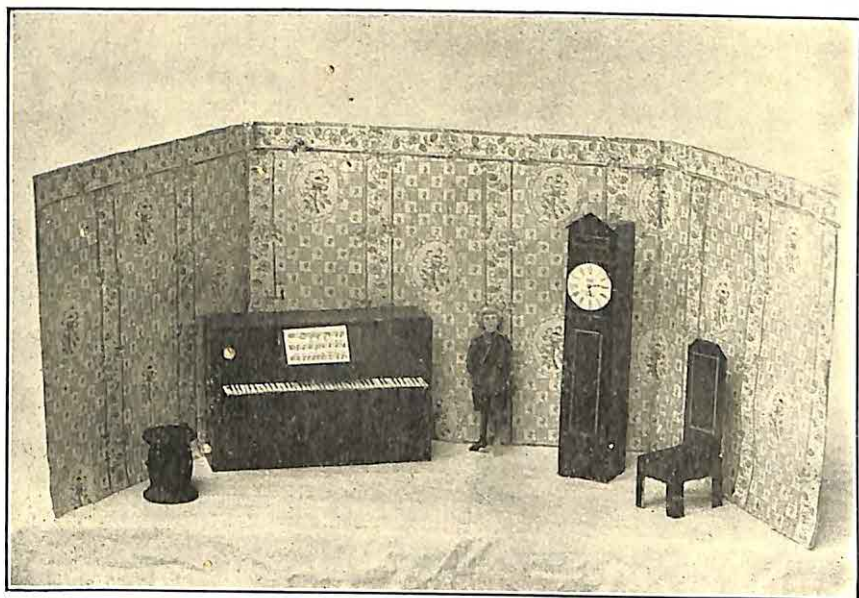
Shall I tell you how the furniture is made? First, I will tell you how I made the bedroom.

The old-fashioned canopy bedstead is made from a chocolate-box and its lid. The four posts are long pencils. One pencil is run through each corner of the box and glued tight. Then the lid is fixed upon the upper ends of the pencils to make a canopy. Lace paper is pasted round the rims. I made tissue-paper sheets and a lace-paper pillow. You can do that too.

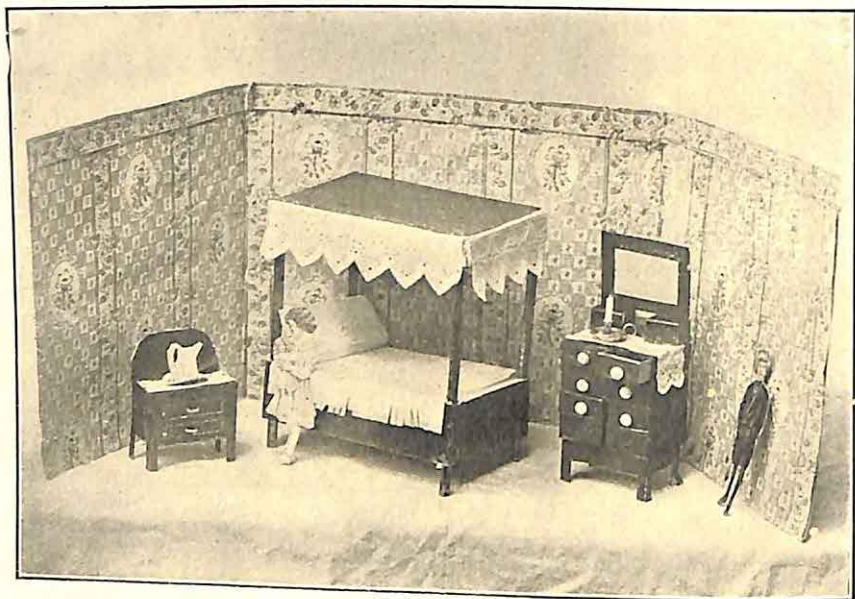
I made a tall chest of drawers from eight empty



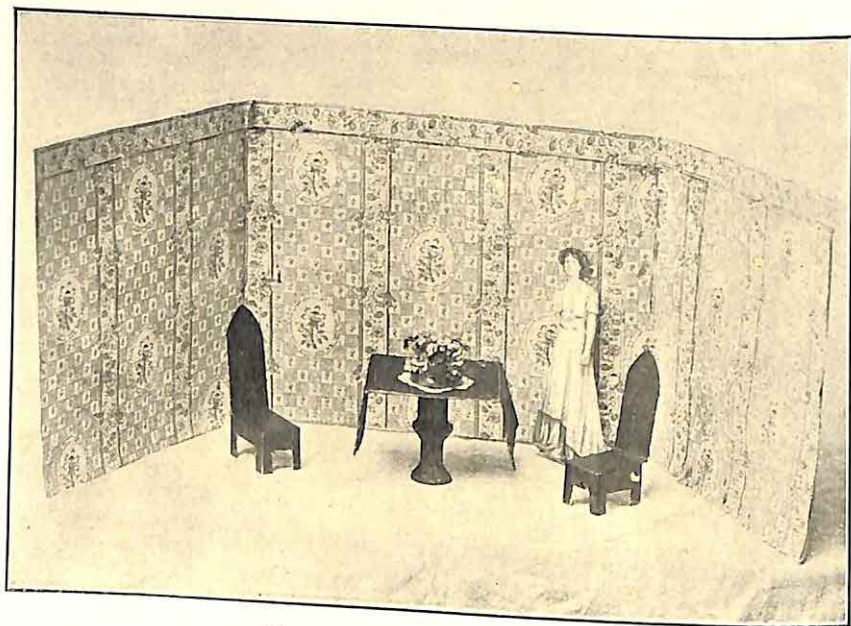
Mantelpiece and Settle made from cardboard boxes



Piano and Grandfather's Clock made from boxes



Boxcraft Bedroom Furniture



Boxcraft Table and Chairs

How to Furnish

match-boxes. They were safety match-boxes with tiny drawers made to slide in and out. I saved till I had eight boxes. Then, I glued four, one on top of the other, and four others I glued in the same way. When these were dry, I glued my two sets together. This made the upper part of the chest. To make legs, I cut a low bench from a small box-lid and pasted the boxes to its top. *For bench see Diagram Six, A, page 190.* I sewed a shoe-button to each drawer to make a handle. The mirror is a piece of cardboard cut oblong and glued at the back of the chest so that it is upright. I painted a frame round the sides and in the middle I pasted a piece of silver paper to make it look like a real mirror. The cover is a strip of lace paper. The candle and candle-stick came from a little sealing-wax set.

The wash-stand is cut from a box about five inches long. It is cut almost as if it were a bench, only that its legs are shorter. The 'splash-board' is a piece of cardboard pasted upright at the back.

Almost all chairs I made were cut from narrow box-lids and jewellers' hatpin-boxes. One hatpin-box will make two chairs. Each half makes one.

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

For chair, see Diagram Six, C, page 192. Hatpin-boxes will make high-backed chairs. From other box-lids you may cut an ordinary chair with a low back. Begin to cut the rim from the side near the centre. When you make a chair from a hatpin-box, cut the rim off your box two-thirds of the way round, leaving one end only with the rim on. The part without rim is the back of the chair. Press that upward, and cut the legs from the end that has the rim left upon it.

I made a grandfather's clock by standing a hatpin-box on end. I glued to its upper front part the face of a penny watch. You do not need to spend a penny. If you have not an old watch-face draw the face of a clock on a circle of paper.

Really, I am very proud of the piano. It is not every dolls' house that can have a piano—but you can make one, for it is easy. You will need a shallow letter-paper box and a narrow box such as fountain pens are sold in. Glue one side of the narrow box across the front of the letter-paper box after you have stood this on its side. The narrow box should be fixed where you think the keyboard should go. *See Diagram Six, F, page 194,*

How to Furnish

for making a piano from two boxes. The music-rest is a bit of folded box rim glued to the central part of the piano above the keyboard. The keyboard is marked off with ink upon a strip of white paper and pasted upon the top of the narrow box. You can easily draw the first part of some music that you know on a tiny sheet of white paper to make a 'piece' to fix on the music-rest.

A mantelpiece for the living-room may be made from a flat letter-paper box. Stand the box upon one side with its printed side to the back. Cut from the front an opening like the opening for a fireplace. *See Diagram Six, G, page 195.*

The arm-chair is made like any other chair. *See Diagram Six, C, page 192, for cutting a chair from a box.* A bent box side glued to each side makes the arm-rest in each case, and the cardboard is cut like an arch in front when cutting the legs.

I made a little cupboard for my dolls' house dining-room. It was easily made. You can make one out of any shallow box with its lid, by cutting out all of its front excepting a narrow margin all the way round. I stood the box on end and cut some strips of cardboard for shelves and glued

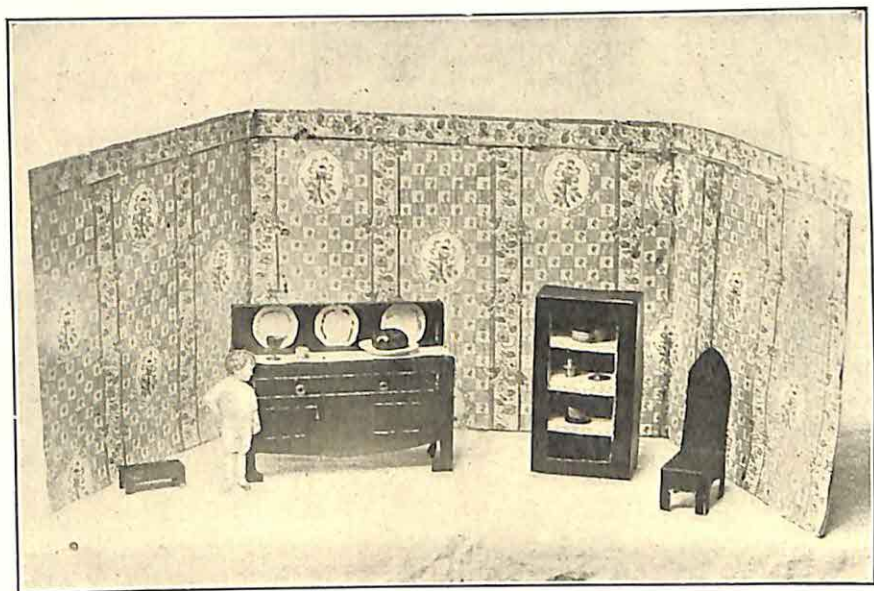
The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

them across the inside. I pasted lace paper on the shelves and the edges hung over. Metal caps from bottles and cold-cream tubes made mugs and silverware. Plates for the dining-room were cut from cardboard.

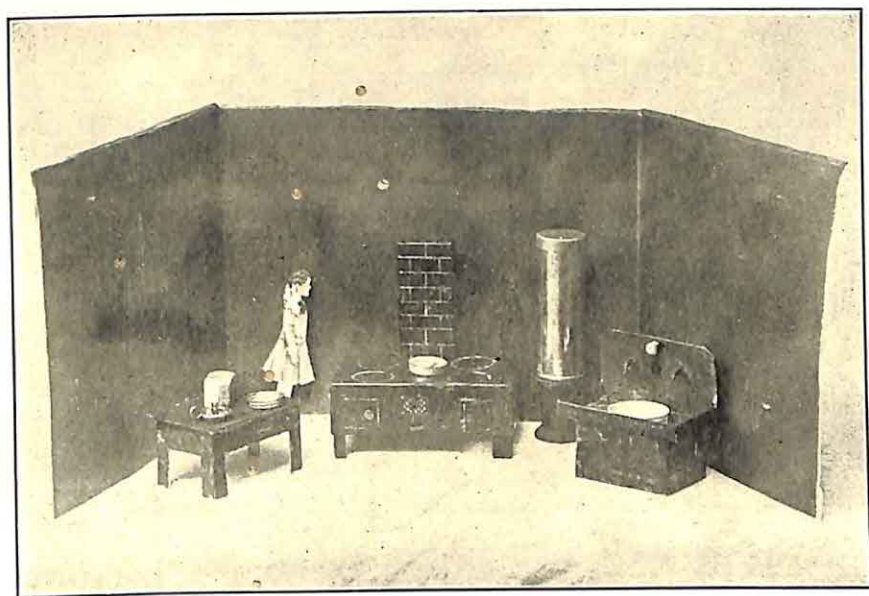
A sideboard may be made from a letter-paper box, cutting this in halves through the middle. Then cut half the box as if you were making a high bench. Do not cut far up in the box to make the legs. Cut them curving at the front. Also curve the bottom of the front as in the picture. Outline a drawer and cupboard doors upon the front, and glue a plate-rack at back. This is the lid of a narrow box glued behind the buffet.

Of all my dolls' house furniture, I like the kitchen best. It looks so homelike. If I were a little doll, I know I should love to go into that kitchen and make toffee on the stove. It would be such fun!

The stove is made from an oblong chocolate-box cut like a bench. At two sides of its front, I cut oven doors and put round-headed paper-fasteners through them for knobs. The prongs of



Boxcraft Dolls'-house Furniture. The Dining-room



Boxcraft Kitchen Furniture. Stove, table, and sink are all boxes.
The boiler is a tin box upon a reel

How to Furnish

the paper-fastener, bent, made latches. At the back of each oven door, right inside the box, I glued a small box and made a real little oven. I could put dishes in it! Between the two ovens I pasted a square piece of bright red paper. On this I drew black lines like the bars of a kitchen grate. This made my kitchen fire.

The boiler in the kitchen is a kind of round tin used to pack carbon paper in. I stood mine on a reel after I had washed the printed cover off from it. You can use an old baking-powder tin, if you have nothing better.

You can see how the kitchen sink is made—merely a box-lid placed over the top of a small box. At the back of the box paste an upright piece of cardboard. The taps are made from two ends of a kid hair-curler pressed through the cardboard downward.

The kitchen table is a correspondence-card box. It is cut as if it were a bench with long legs. *For cutting the bench, see Diagram Six, A, page 190.*

You will have a very good time playing with all these things, especially if you make your own dolls' house. You can make a four-roomed house

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

from four large bandboxes placed on their sides. Put two upon the floor and glue the other two to their tops. Of course, you will not need to use the lids of the boxes. Each bandbox will make a room.

You can use strips of wall-paper for carpets and rugs. You can cut windows in the bandboxes. When you have furnished the dolls' house it will be quite like a real little home.

I painted my furniture with ink. If you paint yours, be careful to put newspapers down under your work, and be very, very careful to use your brush as dry as you can. In this way your work will be evenly coloured. Let the furniture dry thoroughly before you attempt to play with it. If you like, you may paint with water-colour paints.

Little boxes, have you some ?
You can use *each* tiny one !
I have made a dollies' bed,
And a cupboard painted red !
Piano,—chairs,—a table, too !
There is yet more work to do !
Oh, I think that it is fine,
Making, making, all the time !

The Boxcraft Game of 'Ringfling'

MATERIAL—*A box over seven inches square, four long pencils and about twelve square inches of cardboard*

RINGFLING' is a jolly game. I am sure you will enjoy playing it. As many children as can play happily together may play the game. The first rule of the game is, "The more, the merrier!"

It takes but a moment to collect materials with which to play the game. The game itself may be made in about ten minutes—or less.

Take a deep large square box, turn it bottom upward, and draw from corner to corner across its top. See figure in *Diagram Eleven, A, page 200*. Let your pencil lines be heavily marked.

Number each section of the board but one, using the numerals, 1, 2, 3 (one numeral each). Leave one section blank.

Cut a ring from cardboard, using a compass or saucer to guide you in drawing it first. Make it about three inches in diameter. See *Diagram*

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

Eleven, B, page 200, for cutting ring. Make a smaller ring also.

Take your pencils. Press one on its point into each section of the game-board at its centre near the numeral you have drawn. Press the points of the pencils down first, and be careful to keep each hole small so that the pencil will not slip too far down in it. The tops of all pencils should be at an even height, as you see in the picture.

Here are the rules of the game :

Players play in turn.

Players count out to see who will begin the game and who will follow.

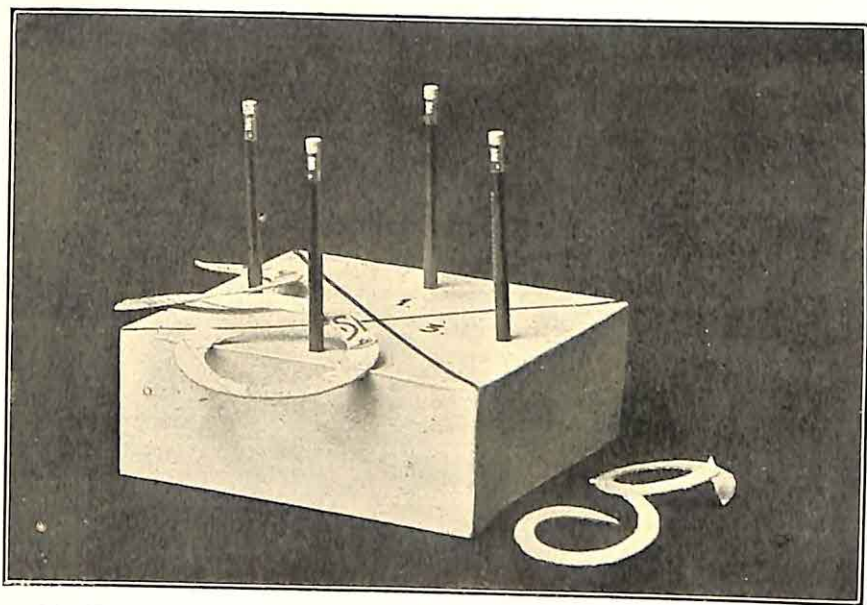
Each player in turn throws the large ring and the small ring.

The object of the game is to toss the ring so that it encircles a pencil.

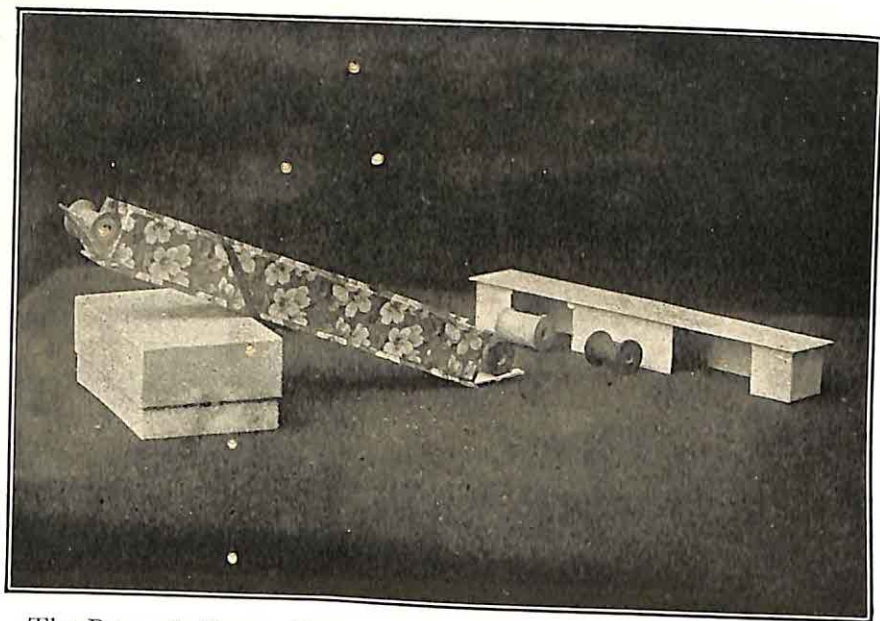
When a large ring encircles a pencil, the player takes the count of the number that is upon that section.

When a player is successful with a small circle he is entitled to double the count.

The first to obtain twelve wins the game. If



The Boxcraft Game of 'Ringfling.' It is made with the help of pencils and cardboard cut from box lids



The Boxcraft Game of 'Shoot the Chutes.' It is played with reels

The Boxcraft Game of 'Ringfling'

you prefer, you may make it eighteen—to make a longer game.

The game is played in rounds. To avoid dispute, it is best to keep the score of all players with pencil and paper.

Each player must stand five ruler lengths from the box when he flings the circles.

When I am playing with my friends
I like to do what's fair;
And if I do not win a game,
They shall not know I care!

The Game of 'Shoot the Chutes'

MATERIAL—*A long box and its lid, one deep box without a lid and some reels*

THIS little boxcraft game may be played by two players. It is an easy one to make, as you can see by looking at the picture. It is played with reels.

To make the game, first cut your long box as you see it cut in the picture. Make two openings on one side, each wide enough to let a reel roll through. Stand the box upon the table, bottom upward.

Now, you are ready to make the chutes. Cut the rim of the lid at each corner, and press the cardboard out at each end.

Place this lid in a slanting position on the top of your deep box so that the end rests on the table as you see it in the picture.

Paint four reels. Make two red and two blue. Each player has two of the same colour.

The game is to try to get the two reels into the

The Game of 'Shoot the Chutes'

openings. Every time you get a reel in by rolling it down the chutes, it counts one to you.

Players play in turn, rolling one reel at a time. The game is played in rounds. The first player to reach the score of seven wins.

I made this little game myself,
All on a rainy day!
It gave delight to two of us,
And passed the time away.

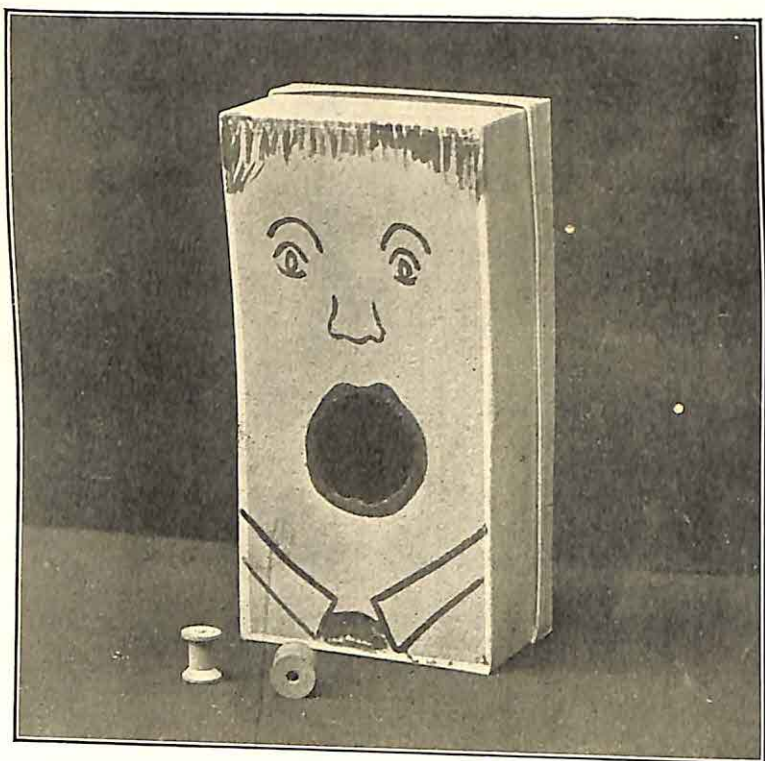
The Game of 'One-Two-I-Catch-You'

MATERIAL—*A square box-lid and two buttons, one dark and one light. The counter is a round pill-box. (A square pill-box will do as well)*

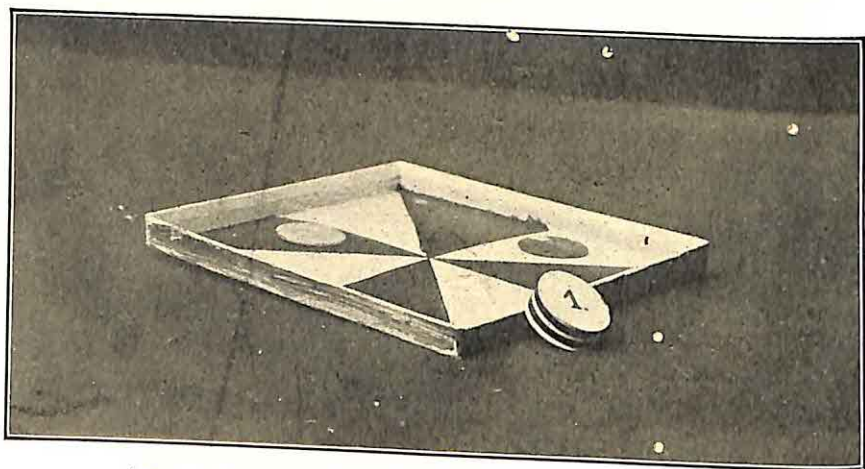
THIS boxcraft game is like the game of tag. It is a tag game on a game-board. As it is not so noisy a game you can play it in the house.

To make the board to play on, take your pencil and your ruler. Rule lines from corner to corner across the inside of the box-lid. Then, rule a line from side to side through the centre, and another that cuts through the centre from the other side. This makes the triangular divisions of the board. Paint the triangles, alternating, black or blue. Leave the ones between, white. See *Diagram Twelve, page 201*.

You will need two buttons and a pill-box for a counter. Glue its lid on tightly, and put a



' Funny Mr. Box,' a Boxcraft Game, played with reels



' One-Two-I-Catch-You,' a Boxcraft Game of Tag

Game of 'One-Two-I-Catch-You'

number *one* on its top and a number *two* on its bottom.

The game is played by two, who toss the counter in turn. When the counter falls, the number that is on its top indicates the number of triangles in either direction you may move your button.

Each player takes a different coloured button and at the beginning of the game each button is placed in an opposite corner of the board. Each player must try to catch the other by getting on to his triangle. The player who first succeeds in doing this three times wins the game.

Throw the counter,
Luckily,
Who is winner,
Let us see !

Button here
And button there,
I will catch you !
So beware !

The Funny Game of 'Mr Box'

MATERIAL—*One large box with a lid—one similar to a boot-box—two or three reels*

ALLOW me to introduce to you my friend Mr Box. He is funny and he is jolly. He likes to catch reels in his mouth, if you will be so kind as to throw them to him.

Mr Box is a game. You can make a game like him. I will tell you how. You will need an empty box about the size of a boot-box. It should have a lid.

Two or three players may take part in the game. Each will need an empty reel. One reel may be coloured blue ; one may be red ; and the third, if there are three players, may be green.

Now, to make Mr Box. Glue on the lid. Next, take your pencil and draw a big face on the bottom of the box. Make the mouth large and round. Cut out the cardboard inside the mouth so that you have a big round hole about four inches wide. You can colour Mr Box with your

The Funny Game of 'Mr Box'

crayons, if you like. His hair should be brown, and his eyes too.

Now, to play the game, stand Mr Box upright, then every player must stand, in turn, in the same place on the carpet or rug, four feet from the box. Measure four ruler lengths to fix this. Each must try to toss his reel into Mr Box's mouth. After throwing no player may pick up his reel till all have finished playing the round. The first one to cast his reel successfully six times wins the game.

When I win a game at play,
This is what I always say :
" You will win another day ! "

If I do not win to-day,
This is what I hope I'll say :
" I have had a splendid play ! "

How to Make a Magic Box

MATERIAL—*Two small oblong boxes with covers that slide over an inner drawer like match-boxes. Both boxes must be about an inch and a half long. They must be duplicates of each other. About two yards of light twine are also needed*

THE magic box is truly a wonderful one. It will obey every command you give it—yes, it will ! There is a secret that you will have to learn, but when you know this secret the little box will *have* to do just as you bid it.

The magic box is on a string. As it descends, you cry “Halt !” The box stops at once. “Go on !” you cry. The box continues down the string. “Faster, faster !” The box fairly flies in its haste to get down to the floor ! Wonderful ! Wonderful !

Now, let me tell you how to do it. (It is a trick, of course !)

Find a small stick, round and smooth like a half of a toothpick.

How to Make a Magic Box

Take the sliding cover from one of your boxes, and fix fast inside the drawer, across the middle of it, the piece of wood so that there is space under it and above it.

Next, make a small hole at each end of the drawer of your box, and thread some string through both holes, letting the string pass *under* the stick of wood in the drawer. See *Diagram Thirteen, A*, page 202.

Place the sliding cover over the string and on the box. See *Diagram Thirteen, B*.

The SECRET of your magic box is the piece of wood in the drawer. Tell nobody about this. When you hold one end of the string in your right hand, place the toe of your boot on the floor over the other end and keep the string taut. Then, loosen your hold slightly, and carefully bring the box upon the string up as far as your hand.

When you allow the string to slacken, you will notice that the box slides rapidly down the string; when you hold the string absolutely taut, the box remains firmly at one place. By practising, you will find just how to manage your string in order to make the box do as you wish.

The Jolly Book of Boxcraft

Anyone who sees the box performing so wonderfully will not readily guess the secret of its magic. Here the second box, that is a duplicate of the first, comes into play. Arrange this second box as if it were the trick box—except for the stick through the drawer. When your friends ask to examine the magic box, give them the second one. Keep both in your pocket. In putting the trick box into your pocket, slide its drawer a little so that you can easily distinguish between the two boxes by feeling of them. When you give the duplicate, nobody will suspect that it is not the real box, if you manage cleverly.

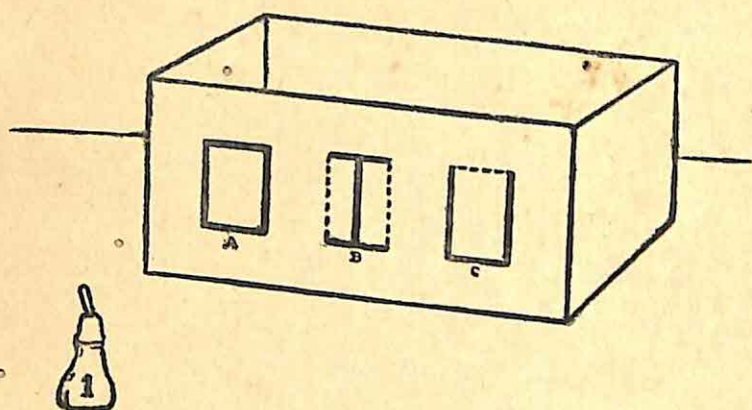
“Wonderful ! Wonderful !” they say. “What a MAGIC BOX you have !”

I made a magic trick box !
Yes, you may make one, too,
But do not tell the secret
That I impart to you !

The little box will mind you,
Do everything you say !
And all your little playmates
Will never learn the way.

DIAGRAMS

Diagrams—Windows



WINDOWS

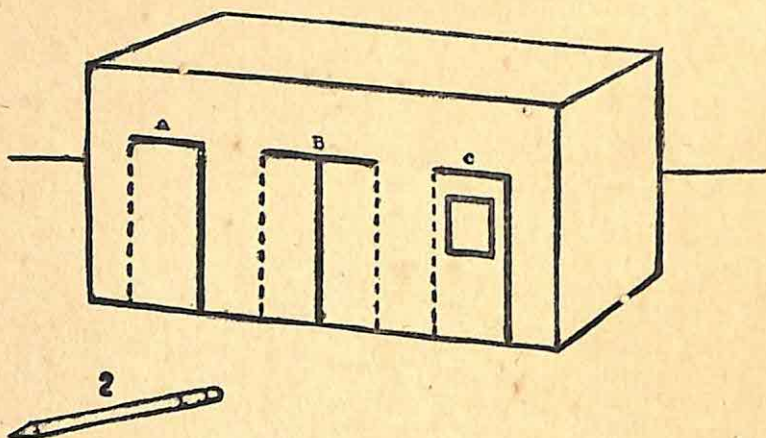
Diagram One. Cut the cardboard sides of your box as the heavy black lines indicate. Fold outward upon the dotted lines.

A. A plain window without shutters or awning. Cut the cardboard out on all four sides.

B. Window with shutters. Cut the top line, the centre line, and the base. Fold outward on the dotted lines.

C. Window with awning. Cut side lines and base. Bend cardboard outward and upward to make the awning over the window.

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DOORS

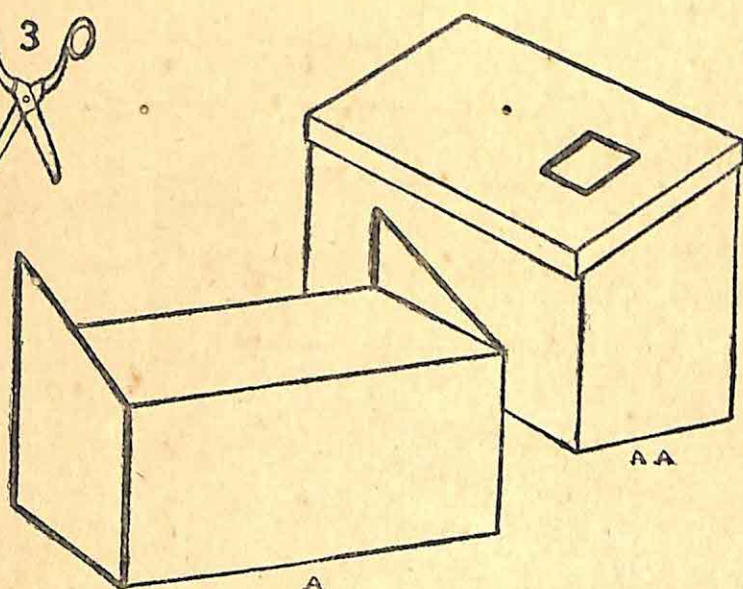
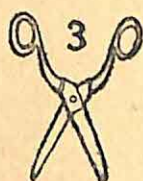
Diagram Two. Cut the cardboard of your box sides as the heavy black lines indicate. Fold outward where there are dotted lines.

A. Single door. Cut at top and side, *if need be, at the base also.* Fold the cardboard outward to make a door.

B. Double door. Cut the square at top and down its centre. *If need be, cut the base of the square also.* Fold both sections outward.

C. Door with window in it. Cut out a square from the single door. Cut the door at top and side. Fold it outward.

Diagrams—Walls and Roofs



SIDE WALLS. SLOPING ROOF. PLACE FOR
CHIMNEY OR TOWER

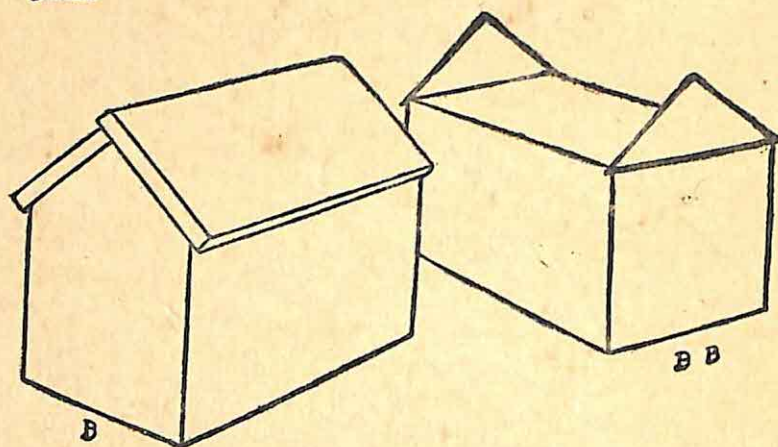
Diagram Three. This shows the shape of the cardboard pieces that are used to form side walls for a sloping roof; also the box-lid roof placed in position, and the hole for a chimney.

A. Side walls of cardboard, glued to box ends.

AA. Box-lid placed on side walls. Square cut out so that a box tower or chimney may be inserted through its opening.

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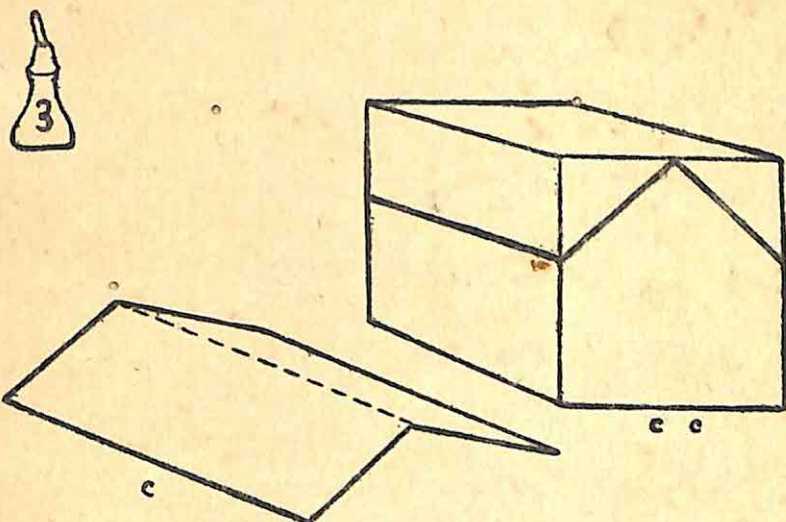
GABLE ROOF. TRIANGULAR SUPPORTS TO
HOLD IT

Diagram Three. Triangular cardboard pieces are cut and pasted to the upper part of a box to hold a roof made from two interlapped box-lids.

B. Gable roof made from two box-lids.

BB. Triangular cardboard pieces cut to fit the ends of a box and support a gable roof.

Diagrams—Gable Roofs



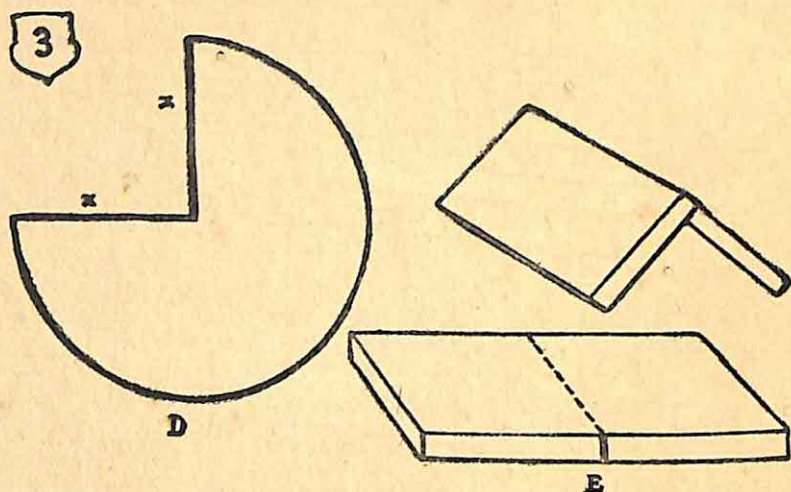
A SINGLE GABLE ROOF. BOX CUT DOWN TO HOLD GABLE ROOF

Diagram Three. Gable roof. This is a piece of cardboard cut oblong and folded through its middle lengthwise, to make a slanting roof. A deep box may be cut down to hold this roof and make a gabled building. Cut where heavy black lines indicate.

C. Roof cut from a piece of plain cardboard or corrugated cardboard.

CC. Box cut down to make the low sides and high-pointed gable ends of a small building.

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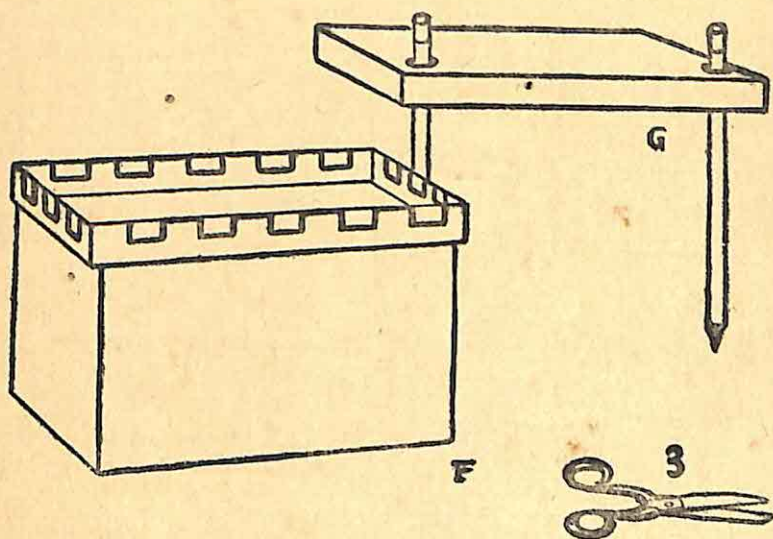
ROUND-POINTED ROOF, TENT ROOF, INDIAN WIGWAM, AND CARDBOARD TENTS FOR CAMP

Diagram Three. Roofs.

D. Round-pointed roof cut from cardboard. Lap edges x to x . This makes a tent also. The Indian wigwam is made this way.

E. This is a wide box-lid folded through its middle, rim cut up to the top on each long side. Bent, it makes a tent or tent-shaped roof. This is like the kennel roof.

Diagrams—Ramparts and Porch



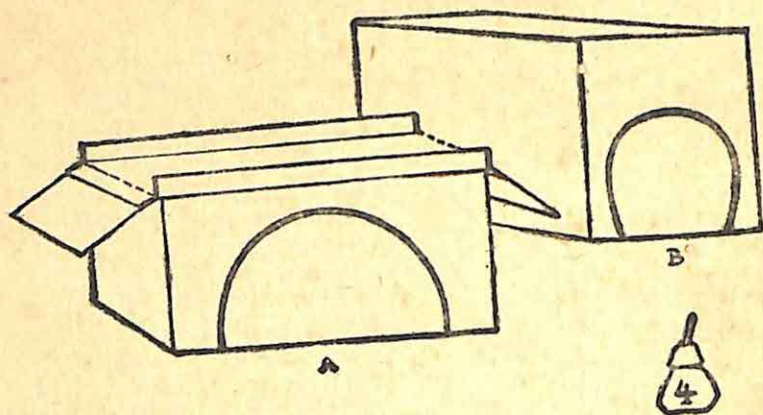
RAMPARTS FOR A CASTLE OR FORT. A SMALL
ROOF TO PLACE OVER A PORCH

Diagram Three. Cut where the heavy black lines indicate.

F. Ramparts are cut from the rim of a box-lid.

G. A porch roof may be made by taking the lid of any shallow box and pasting it over the doorway of your building. The porch pillars are long pencils run through holes cut in each corner of the front of the lid.

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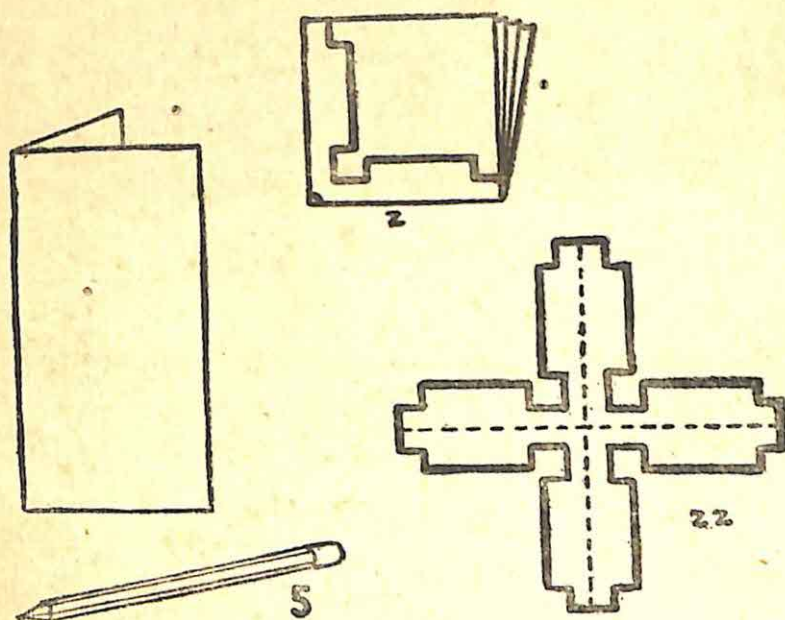
BRIDGE AND TUNNEL

Diagram Four. By cutting the ends or sides of boxes, tunnels or bridges may be made. Cut where the heavy black line indicates.

A. The bridge is made by cutting a semicircle from the sides of an inverted box. The box-lid, turned upward, forms the bridge railing. At each end, cut the corners. A cardboard strip is pasted to each end rim to complete the bridge roadway.

B. The tunnel is made by cutting a circular opening in the two ends of a deep box which has been inverted.

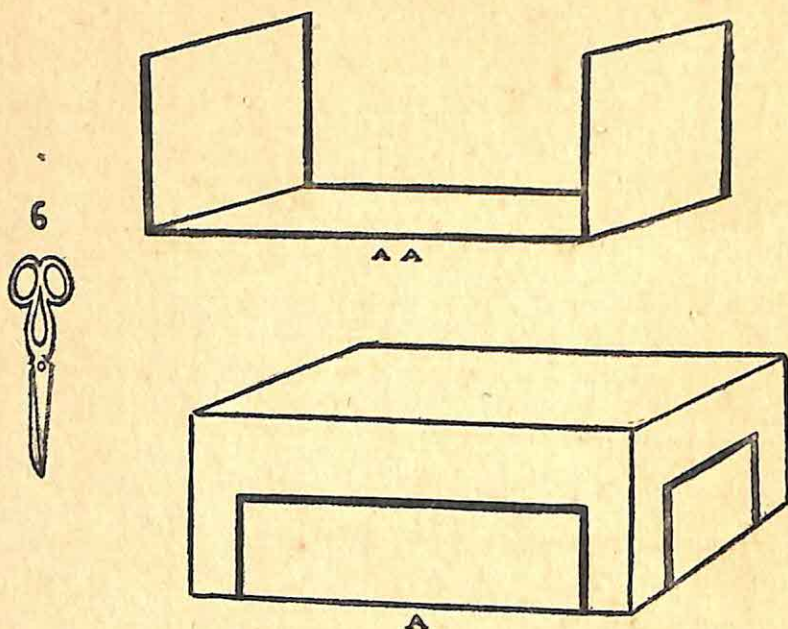
Diagrams—Windmill Sails



PATTERN FOR WINDMILL SAILS

Diagram Five. Take a square piece of paper. Fold it through its middle once. Fold the two halves to make quarters. Draw the outline Z on the piece of paper folded into quarters, and cut this as is indicated by the heavy black line. This gives ZZ, the pattern for the windmill sails, which are to be cut from it in cardboard.

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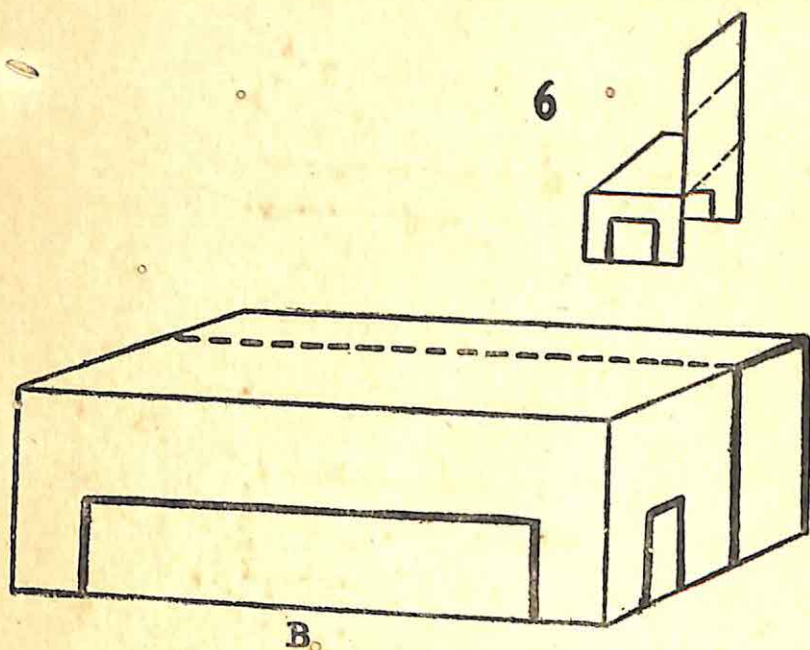
BENCH AND BED

Diagram Six. Cut your box when it is inverted where the heavy black lines show. "

A. A bench is made by cutting to right and left of each corner of an inverted box. Remove cardboard evenly from between these cuttings to make legs of the bench.

AA. This is the lid of a box from which the sides have been removed. Glued to the bench it forms head and foot of a bed.

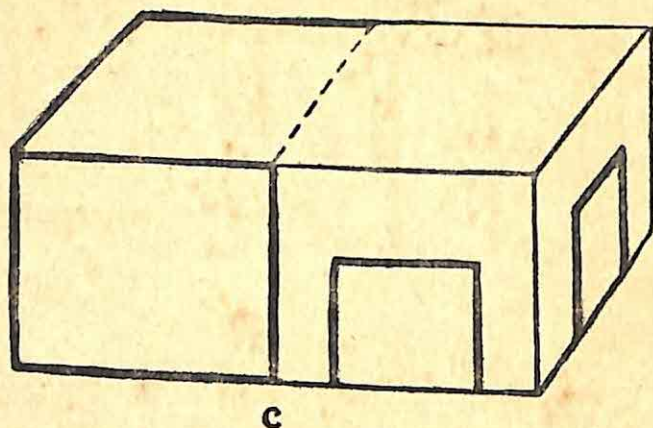
Diagrams—Bench



BENCH WITH HIGH BACK

Diagram Six, B. To make the bench with high back, use a box, inverted. Cut where the heavy black lines are shown. Cut front legs on one side. Bend up the other half of the box to add to the height of the back. Fold upward on the dotted line running lengthwise through the middle of the box.

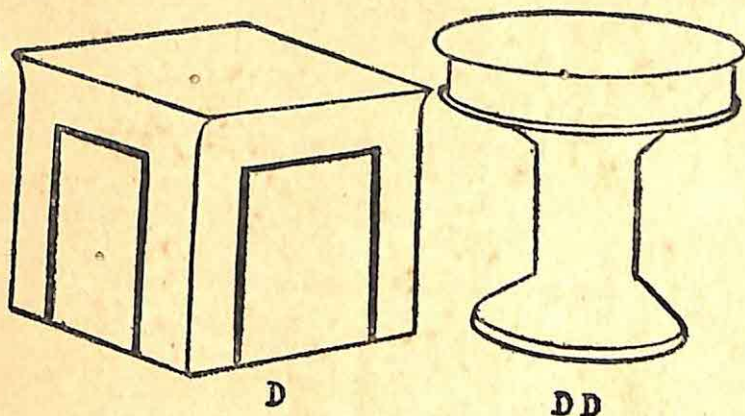
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CHAIR

Diagram Six, C. To make the chair, turn the box or a lid upon its edges. Cut where the heavy black lines are shown in the diagram. Fold the back of the chair upward where the dotted line is indicated.

Diagrams—Tables



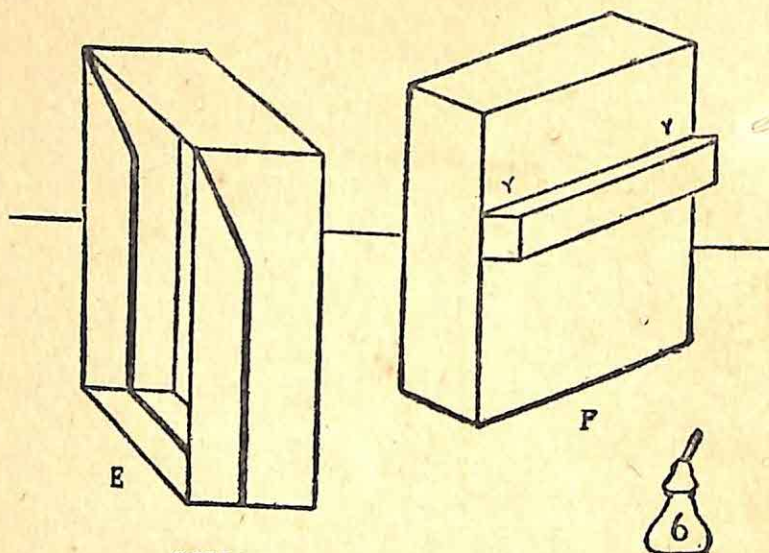
TABLES

Diagram Six. Tables are made from deep boxes by inverting the box and cutting legs as is shown by the heavy black lines. Small boxes, square or round, placed upon upright reels will form tables, stools, stands.

D. A table cut from a correspondence-card box. Cut where the heavy black lines are shown in the diagram.

DD. A round table made with a reel and a box glued to its top.

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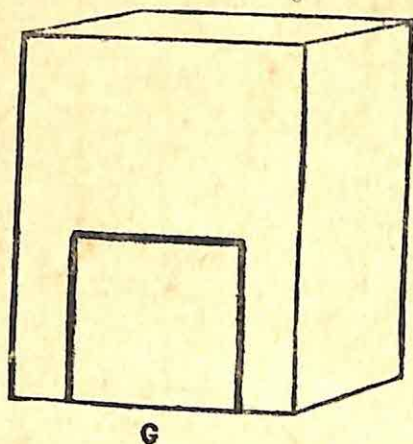
SCHOOL DESK AND PIANO

Diagram Six. Cut where the heavy black lines are indicated. Glue at *y*.

E. A school desk is made by standing a small oblong box upon one of its sides. Cut where you see a heavy black line in the diagram. A piece of cardboard is fitted below the top of the desk inside the box to make a shelf.

F. Glue a narrow box across the bottom of a larger box at *yy* to make a piano with keyboard.

Diagrams—Fireplace

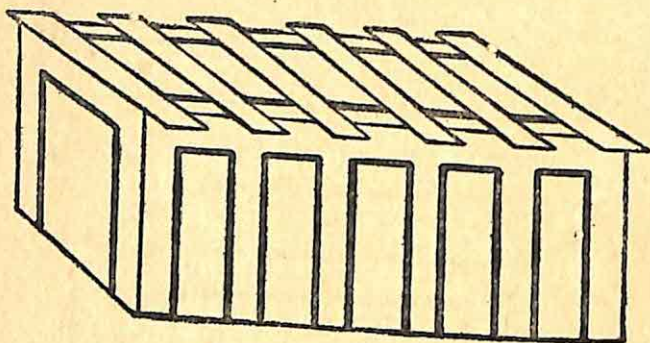


FIREPLACE AND MANTELPIECE

Diagram Six, G. Stand any box you may have upright on one end or on one of its sides. Cut from the front or back of the box an opening as shown by the heavy black line in the diagram.

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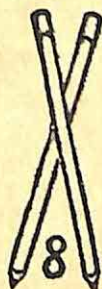
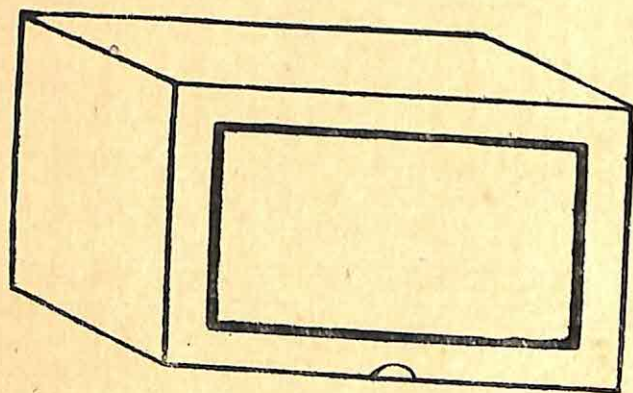
7



PERGOLA

Diagram Seven. The pergola is made from an inverted boot-box. Cut the bottom from the box, leaving a narrow inside rim all round. Cut the ends as shown in the diagram by the heavy black lines. Mark off pillars upon the long sides of your box with pencil, and cut these as shown by the heavy black lines of the diagram. Two cardboard strips are glued on the narrow rim along the top to project at each end. Similar strips are glued across the open top to project at each side.

Diagrams—Cages

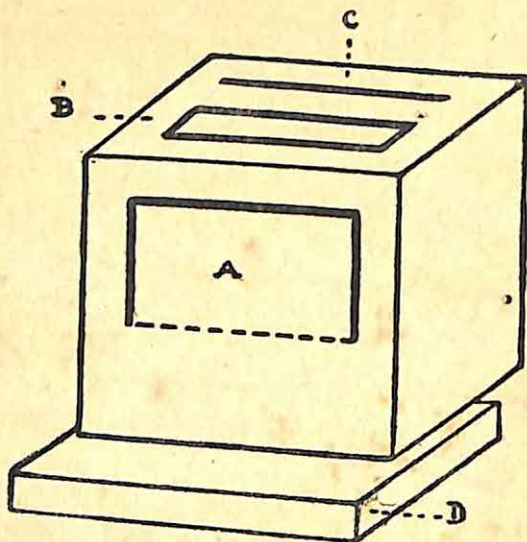


ZOO OR CIRCUS CAGE

Diagram Eight. Cut the cardboard box sides as indicated by the heavy black line in the diagram. Zoo cages are cut on each side. Circus cages are cut top and bottom of the box, and the box is then placed upon one side to have wheels added to it. The wheels for circus cages are cardboard disks.

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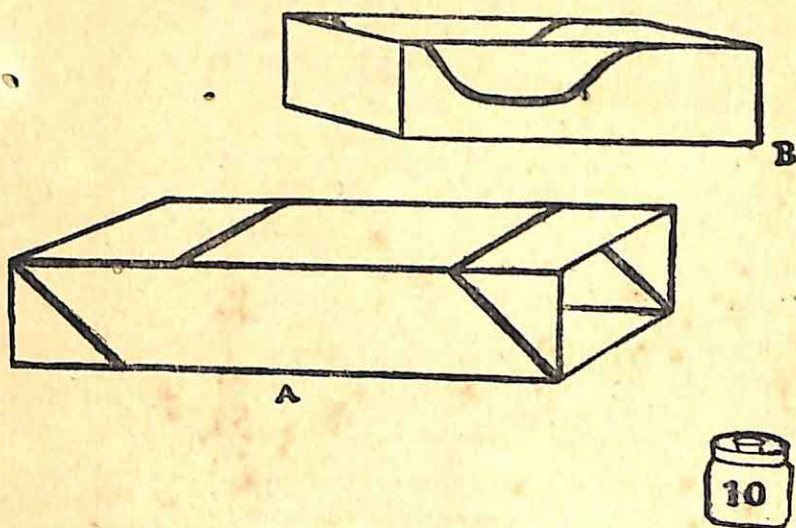
9



DOLLS' THEATRE OR PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW

Diagram Nine. The theatre is made from a deep square box placed to stand upside-down upon its lid. The opening *A* is cut upon one side of the box and bent inward where the dotted line is shown. This is the stage. *B* is the stage opening through which the dolls are let down by black thread to walk or dance upon the stage and act. Cut an opening like this shown in the diagram by the heavy black line. *C* shows the slit at back of the stage opening. Through this, post-card scenery is let down upon the stage.

Diagrams—Sleigh and Sledge



SLEIGH AND SLEDGE

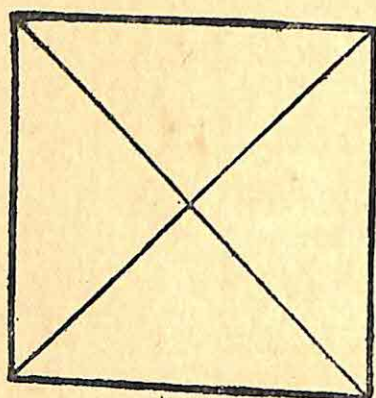
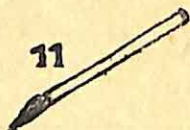
Diagram Ten.

A. A sledge is made by cutting a box or lid that has been placed to stand upon its edges. The ends are cut off. The sides make the runners. Cut the sides where you see heavy black lines in the diagram.

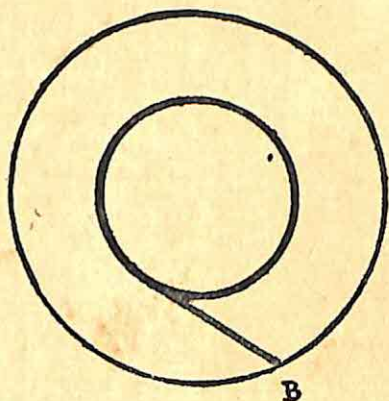
B. A sleigh top is added to a sledge by cutting the lid of a box to the shape of the upper part of a sleigh. The box itself makes runners for the sleigh. Glue the lid to these. In cutting follow the heavy lines indicated in diagram.

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11



A



B

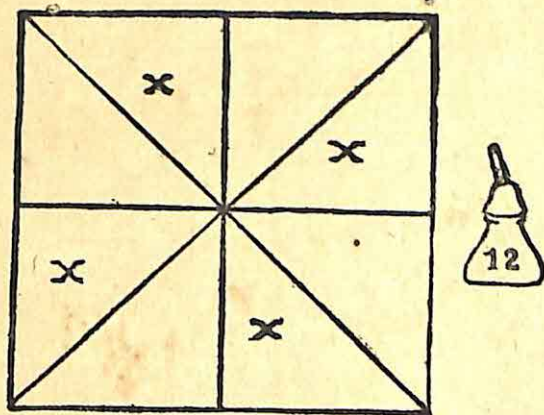
THE GAME-BOARD AND RINGS FOR 'RINGFLING'

Diagram Eleven.

A. This is the way to draw the sections for the game-board of 'Ringfling.' Draw from corner to corner of the box upon its top. Number one section 1. Number another 2. Number another 3. Leave one section blank.

B. Cut two rings from cardboard like the one shown. Cut where the heavy black line is in the diagram. Make one ring smaller than the other.

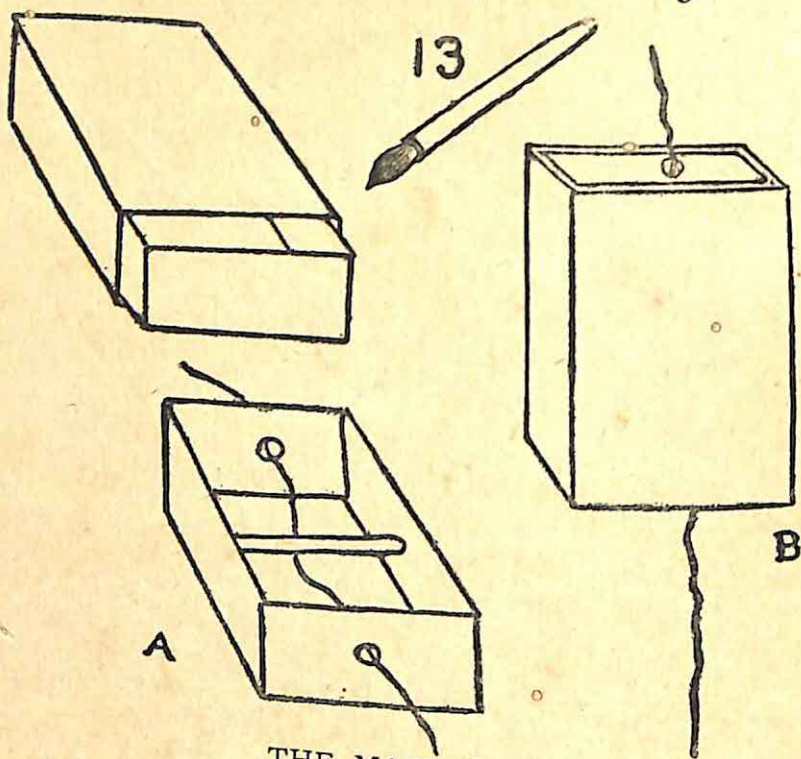
Diagrams—Game-Board



GAME-BOARD FOR 'ONE-TWO-I-CATCH-YOU'

Diagram Twelve. Draw this figure upon the top of your box. Draw from corner to corner, and from middle of side to other side. Paint sections marked x.

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THE MAGIC BOX

Diagram Thirteen. This shows a small box with sliding cover which draws over an inner drawer.

A is the drawer. In the middle a piece of stick is fitted across the box. Holes are pierced at either end.

B is the box ready for its magic play. Its drawer is replaced within the sliding cover. The box is strung upon a yard or so of string.

Here's our last page! We say good-bye—
Perhaps we'll meet another day
To build some more in Boxcraft Land.
I hope sincerely that we may!

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